The Weekly Post.

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THE LONG STORY.

BY WILLIAM SAWYER.

The shadows of the little wood
Closed round us in the burning noon,
The lucent shadows of the leaves,
Yet tender with the green of June

And there, while in a happy dream,
We wandered inward from the sun,
Winding and turning at our will,
The famous story was begun.

A story prodigal of love,
Of youth, and beauty born of youth;
Of sorrow tempered by romance,
And trial glorified by truth.

Long, long ago it all had changed—
Or was it happy passing then?
It might be true of any time
Since women were beloved of men.

I listened, yet I did not heed;
A rippling voice was all I heard,
That, softly cadenced, had for me
The music of a singing bird.

The tale went on, the voice I heard,
Yet all that I recall is this—
That earnest face, those dreamy eyes,
That little mouth too sweet to kiss.

The tale went on with many a pause,
With frequent outbursts of delight,
As breaks and openings of the wood
Its hidden beauties gave to sight.

A pheasant gleamed across our path,
A squirrel shot a sudden turn,
And now the cuckoo sung, and now
We wailed coolest breadths of fern.

The little wood was long to cross;
Its winding paths were hard to find;
And hours had fledere we emerged,
And left its pleasant gloom behind.

And then beside the rustic fence,
Whence spread the meadows many a mile,
We linger'd idly hand in hand—
And p'raps the tale went on the while.

The evening shadows lengthened out;
The heavy rooks wing'd home to nest;
The little wood was fringed with light
Against the fiercely-flaming west.

The sun set in a fleecy haze,
Through bars of crimson and of gold,
The sky grew cool, the stars came out,
And yet the story was not told.

THE SEA GULL.

What tempts thee to this island lea,
Thou bird of wind and wave,
Deserting cliffs and lonely sea,
A random shot to brave?

Say, dost thou bear on these white wings
Tidings of weal or woe?
The blackbird builds, the throstle sings
Young zephyrs gently blow.

I've seen thee where the full surge laves
Ionia's ancient shrine,
Flost high above its sea-grown caves,
Like something half divine.

I've marked thee pass that ruined pile
With reverential stoop,
Where pious Hilda prayed the while
Thy spotless pinions droop.

What art thou? Sprung from drifted spray
A birth of sea and air;
Joyous when tides and tempests play,
When human hearts despair!

Good angel art thou—type of Hope,
While pinioned, lofty, free—
To bid us with Life's troubles cope,
Till comes serenity?

What'er thou art, I gladly hail
In thee a heaven-sent bird;
Earth has its dove, sea doth not fail
To make her teachings heard.

A welcome sign art thou to me
Of thoughts no verse may tell;
Thou fliest tow'rds the Eternal Sea,
Fadest—art lost—farewell!

Greeley.

Horace Greeley is out with an autobiography. A man may make a great noise in his day and generation, and still not be of the least interest to the next age. Horace Greeley's autobiography is good enough reading to the subscribers of the New York *Ledger*. A burning tar-barrel in the night time looks bigger than the red planet Mars, but it is not. The noisy men of a given generation are generally its really portant men. Greeley has a sort of pen-and-ink diarrhœa, and will probably breathe his last while scribbling; but the paper mills will ultimately work up his histories, editorials, travels, and autobiography into good blank paper again. Greeley beats out his tie-foi, so as to make it cover an immense surface. He really believes in himself. Being "self made" the Creator is not responsible for him. Greeley is not one of those immortal lights, that rise slowly into the heaven of fame to shine there everlastingly. The light that he sheds is rather that of a bonfire, or Will o'-Wisp. It leads the people through sloughs of despond and quagmires of sectionalism, national bankruptcy, discord, division, and all manner of uncharitableness. Greeley delights to use the pronoun personal, first person, singular number. Like one of the German philosophers he believes that the "Ego" is everything. "I was covered," writes Greeley in his autobiography, "with boils for six months often fifty or sixty at once, so that I could contrive no position in which to rest." Here is important information for mankind. What a sublime conception a man must have of his own personal importance to write such stuff and have it printed in a volume! Who cares to know that the editor of the New York *Tribune* was once on a time a sufferer from the above Uzzian infliction? The egotism of such men of genius as Rousseau, Byron, St. Augustine and Benvenuto Cellini was excuseable, because they were men of the greatest genius, and mankind will never be weary of reading their sad account of themselves, because they told them with an elegance which spellbinds and enthralls the reader. But Horace Greeley is simply a writer of endless editorial platitudes, a merely notorious individual, about whom the world will neither care nor inquire six months after he ceases to breathe and to indite *Tribune* leaders. The following extract from the *Tribune* of Sept. 30th; gives one a fair speci..en of Greely's mode of dealing with an antagonist in argument: "A Liar without Shame." "Somebody lies—wickedly, villainously lies." The above sentences show the nature of Greeley's literary powers.—*Boston Courier.*

Honor Him to Whom Honor is Due

THE IMMORTAL IRISH PATRIOT,

ROBERT EMMETT,

SAID:

"I have nothing to say with a view to preserve my life, but I have that to say which interests me more than life. I have much to say why my character should be rescued from the load of false accusation and calumny which have been heaped upon it."

SO SAY HIS FRIENDS OF

COVERNOR SEYMOUR.

If you desire to believe these atrocities, close your eyes; if you desire to discover and believe the truth, read on.

Secretary Stanton to Governor Seymour.

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1863.

The President requires (100,000) one hundred thousand militia to repel the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania. * * * Will you please inform me immediately if, in answer to a special call of the President, you can raise and forward twenty thousand (20,000) militia as volunteers without bounty.

E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

Governor Seymour to Secretary Stanton.

ALBANY, June 15, 1863.

I will spare no efforts to send you troops at once. I have sent orders to the militia officers of the State.

I will order the New York and Brooklyn troops to Philadelphia at once.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

President Lincoln thanks Governor Seymour.

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1863.

TO GOVERNOR SEYMOUR: The President directs me to return his thanks, with those of the Department, for your prompt response.

E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

Governor Curtin to Governor Seymour.

HARRISBURG, June 16, 1863.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR SEYMOUR:—I am in receipt of a message from the War Department stating that you are preparing troops to aid in defending the borders. The enemy is now in Cumberland Valley, in large force. The danger is imminent.

Allow me to urge the forwarding of troops to Harrisburg, without delay.

A. G. CURTIN.

Governor Seymour to Governor Curtin,

ALBANY, June 16, 1863.

I am pushing forward troops as fast as possible. Regiments will leave New York tonight.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Governor Seymour's Adjutant to Governor Curtin.

TO GOVERNOR CURTIN:—About twelve thousand (12,000) men are now moving, and are under orders for Harrisburg, in good spirits and well equipped. Governor Seymour desires to know if he shall continue to send men.

JOHN T. SPRAGUE, *Adjutant General.*

Governor Curtin to the Pennsylvania Volunteers.

CAMP CURTIN, HARRISBURG, June 19 1863.

"Look at the crowning of yonder hill." There are the troops of our sister New York defending our frontier, where you ought now to be, instead of wrangling here *how* you will enlist. Great God! What are you doing? *Thirteen regiments from New York already on the ground, and in front, while not a regiment in Pennsylvania is yet ready.*

Governor Curtin to New York Soldiers

SOLDIERS OF NEW YORK:—Pennsylvania had a right to expect that her sister New York would come to her aid; but she did not have the right to expect that New York troops would be here on our soil, occupying the front of her defences, before her own troops were on the ground.

From the bottom of my heart I thank you for this generous alacrity. Bear my personal thanks, as well as the thanks of Pennsylvania, to your patriotic Governor, for the promptness with which, through your presence, he has replied to our need. On some future occasion I will, in some more appropriate and formal manner, make known to him my grateful appreciation of his prompt action in hurrying forward to our aid this noble band of soldierly men. Again I thank you.

Secretary Stanton to Gov. Seymour's Adjutant General.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1863.

The President directs me to return his thanks to his Excellency, Governor Seymour, and his staff, for their energetic and prompt action.

E. M. STANTON.

Governor Seymour's Adjutant to Secretary Stanton.

ALBANY, June 20, 1863.

HON. E. M. STANTON: The Governor desires to be informed if he shall continue sending on the militia regiments of this State. If so, to what extent and what point?

J. P. STONEHOUSE, A. A. A. G.

Secretary Stanton to Governor Seymour's Adjutant.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1863.

A. A. ADJT. GENERAL STONEHOUSE:—The President desires Governor Seymour to forward to Baltimore all the militia regiments that he can raise.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

THANKS TO GOVERNOR SEYMOUR

Secretary Stanton to Governor Seymour.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I cannot forbear expressing to you the deep obligation I feel for the prompt and candid support you have given to the government in the present emergency. The energy, activity and patriotism you have exhibited I *personally* and *officially* acknowledge.

I shall be happy to be always esteemed your friend.

His Excellency, Horatio Seymour.

E. M. STANTON.

Governor Seymour evidently stopped the rebel invasion, and arrested General Lee's otherwise victorious march through Pennsylvania to New York. And probably the establishment of the Southern Confederacy on a permanent basis of independence, with Jefferson Davis as its President, in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Major General Henry D. Slocum on Governor Horatio Seymour.

As to the course of Gov. Seymour during the war, I know of no class whose opportunities of forming an accurate judgment were more favorable than the soldiers. As New York volunteers, you were under his charge until you left the State, and while in the field most of your officers were commissioned by him. He commissioned over sixteen thousand (16,000) officers during his term of service—a duty as important as it was delicate. Of the manner in which the duty was performed, who can form a better judgment than yourselves? In all his dealings with the immense number of volunteers sent from this State, neither political nor personal influence could ever induce him to hazard the lives of our men, or in any manner weaken their efficiency. These *facts* are a sufficient answer to all the charges of this nature ever brought against Gov. Seymour.

No; there is one charge to which his honorable and patriotic course towards you will not be received as a sufficient reply; one crime for which the zeal with which he hastened forward thousands of troops to the aid of Pennsylvania when she was invaded, and contributions freely made by him for the benefit of our sick and disabled soldiers, will not atone. This charge has constituted a theme for editors and orators.

It has appeared on banners in all Radical processions. In speaking to a mob in New York he commenced his address with the words: "My Friends." Governor Seymour first gained the attention of the excited men, and then pointed out to them the consequences that must follow their unlawful acts, we know the effect of this course. We know that a Republican Mayor, and nearly the entire press of the city, immediately after the close of the riot, spoke of his course in the strongest terms of commendation.

Mayor Opdyke, in reference thereto, said: "Governor Seymour to the end stood firm—everything that was possible for him to do was done, to aid in the suppression of the riots.

"His conduct during those riots met my entire approval."

Colonel H. S. Lansing on Gov. Seymour's Suppression of the New York Draft Riots.

At New Dorp Barracks, Staten Island, I had about 750 men, belonging to a dozen different organizations. On Monday, the day of the riots, I came to New York and first heard on my arrival of the action of the rioters. Major General John E. Wool, United States Army, commanding this District, received from Major General Sandford, commanding the First Division, New York State National Guard, a request that he, General Wool, would order the men on Staten Island to report for defence of the city. General Wool returned the communication to General Sandford, with the endorsement that "he could not order these men, as they were under the control of Governor Seymour, but immediately under command of Colonel H. S. Lansing." General Sandford sent the communication to me with a request that I would order the men over. Having had the honor of serving on Governor Seymour's staff in 1862-3, and knowing him from boyhood, I knew, if present, he would at once order these men to New York, and acting accordingly, I had the satisfaction of receiving from him *personally* the *next day*, a full approval and commendation of my action.

I reported to General Sandford for orders, with six companies, each one hundred strong—six hundred men.

There was not an officer in this command holding a United States commission, and it was this force that did the street fighting, aided by the cavalry, who afterwards arrived from Riker's Island, under command of General, then acting Colonel, Thaddeus P. Mott, and which command, with one or two exceptions, was like that from Staten Island, holding only Governor Seymour's warrant.

Colonel O'Brien, killed; Colonel Jardine, wounded; and Colonel Winslow, (since dead), who rendered good service, were none of them at the time in the service of the United States. Thus, you see, that the last thread that supports the infamous charge that Governor Seymour sympathized with the rioters, is broken, for he and his officers and men alone saved the city, and put an end to the riots.

Yours, H. S. LANSING.

NEW YORK, August 24, 1868.

Governor Seymour evidently stopped the New York draft riots, and through his whole course *supported* both President Lincoln and Mayor Opdyke, both political opponents, in order to save New York city on the one hand, and the Union on the other.

Is not Governor Seymour's honor and loyalty vindicated? and will you not give "*honor* to whom *honor* is due?" and will you not vote for him who once saved the country to save it again from intestine strife—from equal, nay, greater evils—to save it, perchance, from utter ruin, chaos, from annihilation itself?

Murdering Before Birth.

At the annual convention of German naturalists, at Leipzig, Prof. Keclam, in an essay on the extraordinary mortality among children in large cities, said that stupid mothers killed in Boston, Philadelphia and New York, annually, fifty thousand children at a tender age, and villainous mothers in the same cities murdered in the same time, as many more before giving birth to them. He said also, that the Yankees, owing to the beauty of their women, should be the most, and not the least prolific, race on earth; and if they were not, it was owing to the prevalence of abortionism. This horrible practice if not speedily checked, he predicted, would, before long, undermine the greatness of the American Republic.

—Wendell Phillips recently spoke of General Grant, to a writer of the *Independent* as follows: "I do not say there may not be emergencies so severe as would compel me to vote for a man who sometimes got drunk; but I say that that the people have the right to ask of a public man whether he does drink or not, so that they may give their vote intelligently. What I charged publicly on Grant, his friends admitted, and still admit to me in private—the very men, too, who have denied the charge in public."

How They do it in Mexico.

President Juarez has ceded to the Mechanic Society of the Capital the San Gregorio College; confiscated as Church property. It is to be used for mechanical schools. This raises the pertinent inquiry whether taking a building from clergymen using it or collegiate purposes to give it to mechanics to use for school purposes, is not tyrannical, illiberal and unrepublican? Have not priests the same right to teach as mechanics, and cannot a religious society as lawfully possess a college as a mechanic society own a school house? It would seem so; but in republican (?) liberal (?) Mexico this is not the rule. President Juarez has indeed a cheap way of securing the support of mechanics when he gives them other people's property. But the donation is further more censurable inasmuch as the despoilation of the Church was made for the benefit of the Government and the whole nation, and not for a particular class or trade. This confiscated Church property is about all gone but little remains unsold, and yet the government coffers are emptier than ever. But little of the money the property sold for has ever gone into the Treasury, but has served to enrich dishonest officials, and win partisans. The government credit is lower than ever, and national bankruptcy appears imminent. The clergy having no more property for the government to rob, or, more mildly expressed, to confiscate, that of the rich men is likely to be pounced upon next. Minister Lerdo de Dejeda and Governor Baz has already given out hints to that purport. How happy would these distinguished confiscators of other people's properties be were New York's trio of wealth, Stewart, Astor and Vanderbilt, only residents of Mexico, and their riches located within her limits! In less than four years they would, in all probability be thoroughly fleeced, under the pretences of "progress, liberty, and republicanism," of which the rulers of Mexico have yet to learn the A B C.

Lost Sister Found—A Child Stolen Twenty-Five Years Ago.

[From the Galveston Bulletin.]

One of the strangest incidents of domestic life that ever came under our notice occurred on Tuesday of the present week. The story is thus told: Mrs Bowen is a widow, forty-one years old, whose husband died last year of yellow fever. Thirty years ago, being then only eleven years old, and a resident of Comanche county, Alabama, her eldest sister married and removed to another portion of the same State. The marriage was unhappy; the husband was unkind. The only child of this marriage was a daughter who was stolen from school, and seems to have been reared in almost total ignorance of her family. All that we know of the child is that she is now a lady of twenty-nine years, and resides in her native State. About a year since, Judge Dean, of Batts, Dean & Watson, received a letter from this lady, saying that she believed her aunt resided in Galveston, and that she desired to know of her whereabouts. After inquiring he found the missing aunt to be Mrs. Bowen. The ladies were put in communication, and the one in Alabama assured that her mother, from whom she had been stolen, was dead. Thus the matter rested until last Tuesday, when a Mrs. Martin, at the suggestion of a mutual friend, was introduced to and visited Mrs. Bowen. During the conversation that followed it became plain that they were sisters, and that Mrs. Martin was the mother of the Alabama lady that was stolen twenty-five years since. Thus the two met and were recognized after an absence of thirty years, with never a strawberry mark on the left arm of either. One sister has been a resident of Galveston fourteen years and the other eight. Both are happy in the meeting and in the prospect of soon seeing the daughter of one and the niece of the other.

A Good Joke on Butler.

A friend in this city has made us acquainted with a good joke on Butler, the Beast, as received directly from the gentleman, whose fun-loving children were the cause of this merriment. The gentleman relating the joke lived but a few doors from Butler in Washington city during the late session of Congress. The Beast had a little poodle dog, of which he was exceedingly fond and particulary careful to keep always in the house. The children of his neighbor were for sometime anxious to get hold of this dog. One day they finally succeeded in enticing it from its retreat on Butler's premises. Taking it up tenderly they carried it home and took good care to guard against its escape.

When Butler returned he discovered the absence of his pet. The household was aroused and the servants sent hither and thither through the streets in eager search of the dog. But it is needless to say that they were unable to find it. Finally Butler himself stood directly in front of the gentleman's house, and the children, who in the meantime had attached in every conceivable manner a quantity of pewter spoons to the dog, released it from captivity. Straight it flew to its master, jumping upon him in the excess of delight, and rattling the spoons with a terrible din. The Beast's mortification was indescribable, and fresh laurels were added from that day to his *spooney* repudiation.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Growth of Wool in the United States.

The Rutland County (Vt.) *Journal* says: "The history of the growth of wool is very curious. Fifty years ago not a pound of the fine wool was grown in the United States, in Great Britain, or in any other country except Spain. In 1784 a small flock was sent to the Elector of Saxony as a present from the King of Spain, whence the entire product of Saxony wool, now of such immense value. In 1809, during the invasion of Spain by the French, some of the valuable crown flock were sold to raise money. The American Consul, Jarvis, at Lisbon, purchased 1,400 head and sent them to this country. A portion of this poor and unmixed Merino flock is still to be found in Vermont at this time. Such was the origin in the immense flock of the fine wool sheep of the United States at the present time."

ILLINOIS.

Address of the Democratic State Central Committee.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS, SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Oct. 19, 1868.

To the Democratic and Conservative Voters of Illinois:

Viewing the late elections in Pennsylvania Ohio and Indiana in their proper light, there is nothing in them to depress, but much to encourage us. These are comparable to so many skirmishes preluding the decisive battle remaining to be fought by the opposing political parties in the approaching November. They have disclosed the waning power of the Radicals and the increasing numbers and strength of the Democracy. They have won for us a tactical position, which, combined with the justice of our cause, should, and no doubt will, with proper effort, insure our ultimate success. The specific facts on which this statement is founded are eminently worthy of at least a passing notice. The majority of the Radicals in Pennsylvania in 1864 was 20,075 votes; in Ohio, 59,586 votes; in Indiana, 20,189 votes. These were the results of three great States in the contest between Lincoln and McClellan for the Presidency, when the Radicals were in the heyday of their power. Now, how altered their condition and prosperity. How fallen their greatness! The sceptre is dropping from their nerveless hands. Defeat and disaster are irresistibly closing upon them, as the great waters close upon the depths of the dark, deep sea. They have lost in the October elections, upon the Congressional ticket, in Pennsylvania, about 14,000 votes; in Ohio, about 44,000; in Indiana, about 30,000—making a total loss, in only three States of 77,000 votes, and an equal gain to the Democracy. Almost the smallest imaginable proportional increase on this gain would give us all three of those States, and consequently, the Presidential election. Once more such victory, in the language of the warlike Pyrrhus, would utterly undo our adversaries. Let us then, patriots, Democrats, and conservatives, one and all, lend our utmost endeavors, heroically, devotedly, to the consummation of this great end. The angeries are most propitious, importing change of times and States. Public opinion, with a flood tide, is irresistible setting in our favor, and revolutions never go backward. Our cause is just, and must prevail. Constitution, liberty, union, progress, prosperity, are the stake for which we contend in the eye of nations and the judgment of mankind. Friends, once more to the breach, and the day will be ours.

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,
Chairman Democratic State Cen. Com.

A Boy Kills Himself with Liquor

Coroner Emmert held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the body of a boy by the name of Francis Behrman. He was sixteen years old, and worked in a pottery on the corner of Hamilton road and Dunlap street. He was generally a sober, industrious youth, but last Saturday, told his boyish companions that he was going to get drunk that night.

In the evening, instead of giving his full week's wages to his mother, as he usually did, he witheld a dollar or two, and with this money he bought the liquor that caused his death. Sitting on Mohawk bridge, he sent one of his playmates to a saloon a number of times for beer, each time getting a quart. He treated half a dozen of the boys who were with him on the bridge, several times with beer, but after a while they refused to take any more, and he had to drink it himself. When he had drank a large quantity of beer, he sent for whisky, and disposed of about a pint of that. Finally, he fell into so profound a stupor that he could drink no more, and had to be carried home. His mother and one of the neighbors put him to bed about nine o'clock, and yesterday morning found him dead.

The verdict of the jury was death from apoplexy, caused by intemperance.—*Un. Commercial, 26th.*

A Remarkable and Unfortunate Accident—Eight Men Killed.

A private letter from on board the United States war steamer, Pawnee, at Rio Janeiro, under date of September 24th, mentions a remarkable and singularly unfortunate accident as having occurred in that port a few days previously. It appears that a frigate of the Italian South Atlantic squadron had been relieved from duty on that station and was homeward bound. In passing out of the harbor the Pawnee and the French flagships at the time in port manned their yards and saluted the Italian vessel as she was leaving. She had passed the Pawnee in safety, but in sailing too near the flagship collided with the latter vessel and carried away her foretop gallantmast and foretop gallant yardarm. The yardarm broke in two and fell to the deck, carrying with it some fifteen or sixteen men who manned it. Eight of the seamen were killed outright, being literally crushed as they fell to the ship's deck, and the remainder were all dangerously injured. Considering the fact such a calamity occurred during an exchange of international courtesy, it is not surprising that it occasioned the deepest regret wherever known.

Horrible Outrage By Negroes in Jefferson, La.

On Saturday last, at 3 o'clock P. M., an honest fisherman by the name of Jean Cardones, who has his shrimpery on the river, opposite Carrolton, sent his daughter Tonille, aged eleven years, back in the rice field of Mr. Zerringae to glean after the reapers. She failed to return, a search was instituted without result; yesterday morning the swollen body of the unfortunate girl was found floating in the river in the eddy near her father's residence. That she succumbed to the brutal passions of some of the colored laborers upon the rice crop, who after accomplishing their hellish designs upon her person, murdered her and threw her into the river, seemed to be evident. She was found tightly sewed up in a sack—the sack enveloping her body from the head to the knees. The Coroner was sent for. Let Peter Harper and Hugh J. Campbell take memorandum of this, in making out a report of outrages in the Parish of Jefferson, and let them remember that it was perpetrated by the negro.—*N. O. Times, 21st.*

VARIETIES.

—The ex-Empress Carlotta is quite prostrated, and only revives at intervals to utter fearful cries.

—Ninety-three flocks of sheep were recently killed in Switzerland, by a thunder cloud which passed over the country.

—Governor Hayes, of Ohio, has appointed Thursday, the 26th of November, as a day of Thanksgiving.

—The Radical committees at Washington are collecting funds from the female clerks in the Departments.

—Massachusetts, by continual hammering has just got $261,000 more of her "war claims" allowed by the Treasury.

—The lawyers of Byron county, Texas have agreed to try no civil cases the present term, because the Judge insists upon negro juries.

—The silly people who are digging for gold in Kelly's Island, Lake Erie, under the direction of planchette, have gone eight or ten feet into solid limestone without results, but they persevere.

—The Grecian bend has come to grief in Montreal. Two young ladies who ventured out with it recently were so mercilessly ridiculed that they had to take refuge in a shop.

—Burdened by two invalid children, one mad and the other dying, the health of the Queen of Belgium threatens to break up, and she is only buoyed up by her maternal feelings.

—Miss Louisa Pyne is about to marry a Mr. Nelson A. Bodda, of Liverpool. A diabolical punster says: "Louisa is getting along some in years, and she probably thinks it is best, now, to take up with N. A. Bodda.

—Mrs. Sinlie, wife of a captain of a coal barge, at New York, being insulted by a party of boys on Monday, fired a pistol at them to frighten them away; but the ball struck John Condon, a lad of fourteen, and killed him almost instantly.

—The Radical "Tanners" at St. Louis turned several negro clubs out of their procession the other night. "Not a d—d nigger with us," was the joyful exclamation of a "Tanner," as he laid aside his torch to take a drink at a wayside inn.

—A Paris letter writer who saw Victoria in that city says: "She is a little, dumpy, red faced old lady, dressed in black, and having in her eye a dull sort of gleam, which makes one involuntarily think of a lunatic asylum."

—A negro in Hartford, Conn., bought arsenic to kill rats in the barn of the gentleman with whom he lived. The arsenic was mixed with meal, and a young Alderney cow, worth $400, got at the meal. Consequence—prompt medical resort, a thoroughly sacred darkey, and the cow saved.

—A disease is breaking out among the cattle at East St. Louis, and those afflicted with it have similar symptoms as were seen last summer. A large number have died within the last ten days in the immediate neighborhood of the town.

—A strange murder was recently committed at Lyons. Two men attacked a woman named Jacotot as she was entering her house, tied her hands, forced some corrosive liquor down her throat, and threw her into the muddy stream called the Suzon. She managed to crawl out of the river and reach the nearest house, but was unable to speak and died in a few minutes.

—A large stock grower in Texas, disgusted with the prices offered by butchers and drovers, has posted a notice in the market place at Brownsville, that he will begin to slaughter a drove of beeves and give the meat to the poor for nothing, and will do the same until the whole drove is disposed of, or until he can get a reasonable price. This he says, he can afford to do; as he can sell the hides and tallow for more than the butchers offer for the animals alive.

—Theatrical managers in Charleston, South Carolina, give prizes to the handsomest and ugliest men in their audiences. Twice the prize for supreme ugliness has been awarded to gentleman of the press: The *Courier* says: "It was undoubtedly a difficult matter to select the "ugliest man', from the host of ugly men present in the hall last evening, but those charged with the duty performed it faithfully, and their selection met a unanimous approval."

—Architects and scientific men in Washington think that the magnificent dome of the Capital will prove an expensive luxury, as it will require from $3,000 to $5,000 per annum to keep the work in repair. The constant expansion and contraction of the metal will necessarily break the paint and allow the oxide of iron to damage the dome and possibly destroy the interior decorations.

—It is stated that rags, as a material for paper making, have been so far superseded by Esparto grass that seven-tenths of British paper is now made from it. The London *Times* is printed on paper made of this material, as is also the fine, thin paper on which the circluar conveying this information is printed. Already fifty thousand tons are annually exported from Spain and Portugal to England, at a cost of about thirty-five dollars a ton.

—Some Southern rogues have invented and put in practice a method of robbing cars which is novel. At a favorable point they grease the track, and while the locomotive is struggling and slipping to get along with its load, they break open a freight car and tumble out boxes and barrels, and whatever they can find to their liking. The night being chosen for the purpose, the stolen goods are not noticed by the conductor of the train, whose attention is occupied by the unexpected detention of the train.

—A woman of the name of Sense was arrested in Kingston, Canada, last week, in a state of imbecile intoxication, with an infant in her arms. Upon removing the baby from her arms at the station house it was found to be a stark, stiff corpse. It is reported that the woman had been wandering round for some days from tavern to tavern in a maudlin condition, with this dead child in her arms, earnestly begging an additional stimulant to her fearful appetite.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 31, 1868.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

This eminent statesman and distinguished orator, has given evidence of his transcendant ability as a leader in the great political campaign now engaging the attention of thirty millions of people. He is announced to speak in this city on Wednesday next, when the Democracy of this section of the State will have an opportunity to see and hear their chosen standard bearer. In one week's time he will have spoken in New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Pennsylvania, and the effect of his speeches and presence will be electrical and conclusive. The *World* says:

The Republicans have no reserve. In the October election they did their "level best." There is no new element which they can possibly bring into the canvass. General Grant can do nothing to help them in the final struggle. Unlike Governor Seymour, he has not lain back as a mighty reservoir of unexerted strength. He is as dumb as an oyster, dumb for the some reason that an oyster is—because he *cannot* speak. The contrast between the torpid intellect of the swordsman and the broad sagacity of the statesman will now shine out with ful lustre. The best use to which the Republicans can put their candidate is to keep his mouth shut and prevent his exposing his narrow, barren intellect. But the most effective use the Democratic party can make of *its* candidate is to bring him out, as Disraeli, and Gladstone, and Bright; come out and rouse the people by their vigor in a contested election, In a great political crisis, it is the right of the people to know what their masculine thinkers and broadest statesman can say to enlighten the public judgement. The people have an especial interest in guaging those who are proposed for the highest official trusts and looked to as the guiding minds of their respective parties. *Guiding* minds! Who ever thought of Grneral Grant as one of the great political thinkers of his time!—or as a respectable political thinker?—or even a mediocre political thinker!?—or as a political thinker of any sort or size? *He* think! *He* enlighten the public judgement! *He* shape the political views of his countrymen? *He* inspire his cotemporaries with far-reaching views of public policy! We never heard that a tortoise could poise himself in the sky, like an eagle, and take the bearings of a mountain range. It is a function for which his powers of locomotion have not fitted him. What the country needs in this great conjuncture is a statesman. It is a misnomer to apply that term to General Grant. Instead of ranking like Governor Seymour, with Gladstones and the D'Israelis', he ranks nowhere. He is impotent to do any one thing expected of men of that class. If he should ever be President, his very messages, if they rise above main platitudes and dull recital of statistics, will have to be written for him by others. The idea of his recommending to Congress anything more important than would occur to the members, is so absurd as to be grotesque. Of course, he has no incapacity to infuse a new spirit into this political canvass, or to animate and illuminate it with great, inspiring thoughts.

But in Governor Seymour the Democratic party has an important reserve of statesmanlike qualities which can be made to tell at once on the canvass. His luminous mind and vigorous eloquence will enable him to lodge in the public mind views that cannot afterwards be got rid of. So active and powerful a mind is never at the end of his resources; and as sucess if a mere question of controlling public opinion, and public opinion is controlled by ideas, he has every advantage, both in the possession of the proper weapons and consumate skill to use them. He brings rifled artillery and needle guns, while his opponents fight with arms of smaller range and less calibre, and poo General Grant has no weapon at all.

INCONSISTENT—AND TOO LATE.

General GRANT proclaims "a policy of his own;" but it comes too late in the campaign, and it is inconsisfent with the political platform upon which he planted himself, and upon which the Radical arguments have been founded. Nothing could be more notorious than the fact ushered forth to the world, that General GRANT, as the candidate of the extreme Radical party surrendered his own personal judgment, sacrificed his personal identity, and placed himself wholly and completely, body and soul, in the hands of the Radical politicians. He distinctly and emphatically proclaimed that he would have no policy of his own; his policy would be that which *Congress* should dictate. History can record this point honestly, in no other way.

Having thus yielded his manhood at the demand of Radical Congressional power, whose breath made him what he is, it is now too late, and will be forever out of the question, for General GRANT or for his friends in his behalf, to set up the least claim to independence on his part. Of what avail then are his words ow, "I declare this to be my policy?" t is utterly *impossible* for General GRANT to have any other policy than such as his Radical leaders, who have him in tow and at their mercy, may permit; to say nothing of the ridiculous inconsistency of the claim.

This is said by the Radicals to be his last declaration:

That General Grant recently addressed a friend in these words: "This much I wish, and I declare this to be my policy, that such a degree of peace and tranquility shall exist in this country that a man may speak his mind in any part of this great land, and that without molestation and hinderance."

AN ADDRESS.

ROOMS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S JACKSON DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
PITTSBURGH, October 26, 1868.

To the Young Men of Western Pennsylvania:

As members and representatives of an Association called by the name, and designed to perpetuate the principles of that most illustrious Democrat, ANDREW JACKSON, we have thought this a fitting occasion to address to the uncorrupted conscience of the generation just entered upon the duties of citizens, an earnest appeal in behalf of Republican institutions, justice and right.

On the 3d of November next, the people of the United States will declare at the polls, not only which of two men shall administer the Federal Government for four years, but they will determine whether there shall any longer be a Federal Government with Constitutional limits, to be administered at all.

In 1861 an insurrectionary combination of individuals, strong enough to raise and equip armies, resisted the government of the Union. The violence was confined to the limits of certain Southern States and was produced for the most part by ambitious and turbulent minorities of the people. In many States the pretended ordinances of Secession were either defeated in convention, or voted down by overwhelming majorities of white men, while throughout the entire conflict the negroes took no other part, than that of patient servants and willing producers, for those who conducted the rebellion.

To restore the authority of our laws in these localities, and over these persons, you waged a singularly successful, but most costly war. No people ever poured out their blood and money in greater profusion, or for a holier object. That object was formally set forth in acts of Congress, Executive proclamations, and the many solemn pledges of the party in power. In the spring of 1865 the Union *was restored*, and the Constitution *was enforced*. The laws were in peaceful operation from Maine to Texas, and not a hostile human being trod the soil of the Union.

If evidence of this familiar fact were needed, we could point to none higher or better, than the elaborate report of General Grant after his tour of personal investigation. It was upon this [illegible] that was necessary to produce perfect harmony of sentiment and feeling between the people of the sections, was that they should know and understand each other. He had no fears but those which arose out of the violent fanaticism of the Radical party, and the dread that they would usurp the right to regulate suffrage within the States, and give up the Southern country to the domination of negroes. Have your sacrifices and your success re established your republican government as it was promised they should?

Over twelve millions of people and in ten States of the Union, Congress, moved solely by party considerations, has forcibly established a new form of government; not the Federal Government; not the government of a State; not the government of a Territory of the Union, but a strange and monstrous thing unknown to us, or our ancestors. It is not a government whose operation is based upon, and limited by "army regulation." It places *no restraint* upon the power of the ruler. One stroke of his pen may make criminals of all the people who live under him. At the moment he transforms the guiltless citizen into an offender, he may himself constitute the court to try him; or if that be too tedious, he may hang him with his own hands, or order somebody else to shoot him on the spot. Even now the purest and best men of that country are hunted out of their homes, and exiled or imprisoned as "obstacles" to some purpose of the reigning despot. This is not, therefore, in our sense, military government, and it certainly is not civil government. It is that odious and terrible thing, now almost extinct in other parts of the earth, called simply *despotism*, without an adjective or a qualification. The right to such dominion is derived solely from superior force, and can be exercised only when all civilized institutions and all the natural rights of human beings are cloven down by the strong hand. By that same right the King of Dahomey immolates his subjects, and the blacks of St. Domingo massacred all the whites. By that same right Haynan and Alva butchered. The people of Ireland were outlawed, and the Poles transported. By this same right many good men have been lately murdered or imprisoned, in our own country. Shall our representative self-government give place to this new despotism? Shall it be tolerated in the American Union when the ballots of the people can so easily and peacefully remove it? The Radicals say that this tyranny shall be withdrawn, when, by means of it, the negroes are fairly clothed with the political power of the South. But the same party made with the the nation a solemn pledge and covenant that the late war should be prosecuted solely to "enforce the Constitution and restore the Union, and these objects accomplished, the war ought to cease." The perfidy that deliberately trampled that most holy obligation under foot will not be slow to deceive you again. The Radicals placed a third part of the country under the despotic dominion of their military and Bureau agents, to save themselves from the overthrow which the outraged people of the North, would naturally visit upon their usurpations and corruptions. It serves their purpose well, and they will be loath to relinquish it. Their candidate is at the head of the system, illegally exercising the perogative of the President as Commander in Chief. They expect that some of these States will cast their votes for him under coercion of his bayonets, while three others are excluded from the electoral college, because in them even the negroes are ashamed to abet the infamous crime.

Instead of desisting from their wrong as they say they will, when they have put the destinies of the South (and to a large extent those of the North also) in the hands of the negroes, they will be far more likely to multiply, and extend the area of their usurpations. It is at any rate impossible that the country can remain "half slave and half free." If you submit to a gross and shameless despotism in one-third, it is self-evident that the other two-thirds are ready for the same master. Quick to perceive this fact, the Radicals have already begun the work of destroying constitutional government in the North, Senators and Representatives are driven from their seats, for no reason, but for that of differing with the majority in political opinions.

The authority of the Judiciary is broken down, because there is a prospect of its being exercised in accordance with the principles of the Constitution. The President is forbidden to exercise the functions of his office. He is no longer the Commander-in-Chief of your army, the guardian of your peace, the responsible Executor and defender of your laws. So-called acts of Congress tie his hands so that he cannot remove his own Cabinet Ministers and the army of Radical office holders are left to plunder the people and the Treasury without fear of the Superior whose Constitutional duty it is to "appoint" and to "remove" and to "see that the laws are executed." The New York *Tribune* says that these men corruptly keep out of the Treasury at least one hundred millions of annual revenue from the one article of whiskey. With the Executive office crippled and degraded and its incumbent liable to impeachement for reciting the provisions of the Constitution in a veto; with the Supreme Court circumscribed and over-awed in the performance of its duties: the Congress proceeds to exercise the powers of both. It legislates "outside of the Constitution" without even a pretense of being inside of it. If in November the people shall approve these acts only the beginning of revolutionary tyranny—the mere shadows cast before—how long can you rationally hope that any of your institutions will be permitted to remain? The interest, the practice, the evil tendencies of the party are all one way, oaths, pledges, patriotism, and common humanity will restrain them in the future no more than they have restrained them in the past.

So long as the country remained free and prosperous, its history was that of the Democratic party.

The States were united, the public morals were pure, the elections were honest, theives did not pass appropriation bills, and thieves did not prey upon the funds after they were appropriated. We knew not of taxes, oppressions and corruptions. "In all its history Democracy has been benificent; it has trodden down no man's liberty; it has crushed no State;" it loves and cherishes the Federal Constitution as the wisest and best of all time; as the bond of Union, and as the ark of safety; and now in this hour of its supreme peril, we appeal to you to join with us, in the more than patriotic work of saving it from hopeless destruction. If we were not assured that any mere business consideration would be light as a feather in comparison with your sense of duty to your whole country, we should tell you how the party in power proposes to rob you in order to pay the bond holders many millions of dollars you never borrowed, and not "nominated in the bond;" how it proposes to cut off the Southern markets (the best we ever had) for the coal and iron and manufactures of Western Pennsylvania, by Africanizing and impoverishing the South; how it would make the Ohio and the Mississippi no longer the highway of a vast and profitable commerce between Pittsburgh and the great agricultural regions to the south of us: in short how it would saddle us with a debt never contracted and then diminish our ability to pay it. The Radical organization cannot survive much longer. It has already excited the distrust of many of its founders, and its voters are brought to the polls only under the coercion of capitalists or by the distribution of enormous sums of money. On the question of greenbacks or gold for the five-twenties it is divided. On the question of protective tariffs is divided. Even on the question of negro suffrage and negro equality there is a growing rebellion in its ranks. Its two faced and double meaning platform tells the tale of internal division and strife. They are united only in the design to get another lease of power, and in the execution of the cruel laws which oppress the whites and elevate the negroes of the South.

The Democratic party is imperishable because founded upon the rock of truth. Long ago it spared all its purchasable leaders to the Radicals. Corruption, force and fraud, has often defeated it. Yet on the thirteenth of October it triumphantly polled the largest vote of its history, in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. It is composed to day of a large majority of the legal voters of the Union. In the late election it was only defrauded—not beaten. In the city of Philadelphia thousands of legal votes were corruptly thrown out, while other thousands of fraudulent votes were corruptly put into the boxes. All over the State open colonizing, purchasing and systematic frauds were employed to produce the meagre majority of less than 10,000 in a poll of nearly 700,000. The secrecy of the ballot, by pre-arrangement and *marked tickets* was violated and degraded. In November the imported villians will be needed in their own States, New York Radicals will want their ten thousand ruffians at home. They were only lent to our opponents for the October occasion. The Democracy will be upon their guard, the ballot box stuffers will be known and prevented. With an honest election the vote of the Keystone State will be cast for the redemption of the land.

To you, the *Young Men* of Western Pennsylvania is given the proud duty of swelling that patriotic majority in which the hopes of the country, (we almost say of the world,) are centered. By order of

THE COMMITTEE.

How to Carry Pennsylvania.

The official returns of the vote of Pennsylvania, exclusive of Forest county, which polled but about 700 votes, foot up as follows:

Hartranft, (Rep.)	321,391
Boyle, Dem.	311,708
Republican majority	9,683

A comparison of this vote with that of the State in 1864, 1866 and 1867 shows that the Democrats have it in their power to carry the State for Seymour, provided, of course, that the Radicals are prevented from repeating the frauds by means of which they obtained a majority on the 13th inst. The figures are:

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Total Vote.*
1864	276,316	296,391	572,707
1866	290,096	307,274	597,370
1867	267,751	266,824	534,575
1868	321,391	311,064	632,455

It will be observed that the total vote of this year exceeds by nearly 80,000 that for President in 1864, and by 55,000 that for Governor in 1866, which latter was the largest ever previously polled by the State. Examining these figures more closely the fact is revealed that, with the exception of the vote of 1867, the increase in the Democratic vote in 1868 over that of the three other years mentioned is greater than the corresponding increase in the Radical vote, to wit:

	Over vote 1864.	*Over vote* 1866.	*Over vote* 1867.
Dem. inc. '68	45,075	31,295	53,640
Rep. inc. '68	34,673	23,790	64,240

Obviously the proper figures for comparison with this year's vote (since it is the largest ever cast by the State) are those of the year in which the greatest vote was polled previous to that of 1868; these are the vote for Governor in 1866. The result of such a comparison is as follows:

	Vote.	*Per cent.*
Dem. increase	31,295	10 7-10
Rep. increase	23,790	7 7-10

Hence the Democrats have not only made a greater numerical increase than the Radicals on the largest vote polled by them previous to this year, but the percentage of their increase greatly exeeeds that of their opponents.

Now to the point. It is not probable that the Radicals will poll a larger vote for Grant than they have done for Hartranft. Indeed the chances are that their vote in November will be smaller than that in October, for the reason that all the fraudulent votes obtained from this city and elsewhere will be needed at home. On the other hand, the Democratic vote is likely to be increased by accessions from citizens of foreign birth whose votes were rejected at the late election, not to mention others who will refrain from voting for Grant, if they do not vote for Seymour, because of the high-handed outrages of the Radicals last week. There are, in round numbers, 1,800 election districts in Pennsylvania (the figure is too small rather than too large) and a change of three votes in each district from Radicalism to Democracy is all that is needed to secure the State for Seymour. Why cannot this be done? If the Democrats can carry West Virginia in the face of laws that disfranchise 20,000 men who would vote with them, and of a standing majority against them varying frm 7,000 to 13,000, surely their compatriots in the Keystone State can win three votes in each election district from the Radicals. At any rate, they can and must try.—*World.*

THE *Commercial* and *Gazette* are afraid to print any more of HORATIO SEYMOUR'S speeches, transmitted by the Associated Press. They are by far too convincing to be permitted to go before a Republican audience; they might convert, and are therefore kept out. Gen. GRANT has made but one speech during the campaign, from WASHBURN'S steps in Galena, which was, "Fellow citizens, I am glad to see you. You know I can't make a speech, good night."

WASHINGTON.

Letter of the President to Gen. Ewing.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION ABLY REVIEWED.

The Present Contrasted With the Past.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, October 25.—The President of the United States has addressed the following letter to General Ewing:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24, 1868.

DEAR SIR: In a recent conversation upon the subject of finances, you expressed a desire to be furnished with some of the leading facts then mentioned, touching the national expenditure and public debt. I now comply with your request, regretting, however, that other and more pressing matters have prevented me from more closely illustrating the absolute necessity for immediate reform in the financial operations of the Government. In 1776 our national indebtedness was proclaimed, and after an exhaustive and bloody struggle of seven years, was, in 1783, acknowledged by the parent Government. In 1787 the Federal Constitution was framed, and in 1789 the Government went into operation under its provisions, burdened with a debt of $75,000,000, created during the war of the Revolution. Immediately upon the organization of Congress, measures were devised for the payment of the National obligations, and a restoration of the public credit, and when, in 1812, war was declared against Great Britain, the debt had been reduced to $45,000,000. It was then largely increased by the three years struggle that ensued between the two nations, until in 1816 it had reached the sum of $127,000,000. Peace again established, provision was made for the earliest practicable liquidation of this indebtness, in order that it might not become a permanent encumbrance on the people. Under wise and economical legislation the entire amount was paid in a period of twenty years, and the extinguishment of the national debt filled the land with rejoicing, and was one of the great events of President Jackson's administration. Even after its payment a large fund remained in the Treasury, which was for safe-keeping deposited with the several States, on condition that it should be returned when required by public wants.

In 1849, the year after the termination of an expensive war with Mexico, we found ourselves involved in a debt of $64,000,000, and this was the amount owed by the Government in 1860, just prior to the outbreak of the rebellion. In the spring of 1861 the war of the rebellion commenced. Each year of its continuance made an enormous addition to the debt, so that when the spring of 1866 arrived, the nation successfully emerged from the dreadful conflict, the obligations of the Government reached the vast amount of $2,600,000,000. They had not yet, however, attained their highest point, for when the army and navy had been paid, the volunteer forces disbanded, and the navy largely reduced, it was found, in February, 1866, that our indebtedness exeeeded $2,800,000,000. Having thus referred to the indebtedness of the Government at various periods of its existence, it map be well to call attention to a brief statement of facts connected with its expenditures. From the 4th day of March, 1789, to the 30th of June, 1861, the expenditures were $1,700,000,000. Although covering a period of seventy-two years, this amount seems small, when compared with the expenses of the government during the recent war of four years' duration; for from the 1st of July, 1861, to the 30th of June, 1865, they reached the enormous aggregate of $3,300,000,000.

An investigation of the disbursements since the 1st of July, 1865, further shows that by adding to the expenditures of the last three years, the estimated cost of administering the Government for the year ending the 30th of June, 1869, we obtain the sum of $1,000,000,000 as the amount required for the four years immediately following the cessation of hostilities, or nearly as much as was expended during the seventy-two years that preceded the war. It will be seen that from 1791 to 1861 our public debt was at no time more than $127,000,000; while subsequently four years of civil war expanded it to $2,800,000,000. It will also be perceived that while prior to 1861 the largest annual disbursement was not quite $74,000,000—for the year 1858—the expenditures during the last three years of peace have successively been $520,000,000, $346,000,000 and $393,000,000; $372,000,000 being the amount which is estimated to be necessary for the year ending 30th June next. In making this comparison we should remember that during the long interval between 1789 and 1861, the Government was frequently required to make expenditures of an extraordinary character. Large sums were paid to Indians as annuities, and for the purchase of their land. Expensive wars were waged against powerful tribes. Louisiana was acquired from France, at a cost of $15,000,000. Florida, in consideration of $5,000,000, was ceded to the United States by Spain. California became part of our possessions in payment to Mexico of $15,000,000. While for $10,000,000, our Government secured from Texas, the Territory of New Mexico. During these periods of our history, we were also engaged in wars with Great Britain and Mexico. The first was waged against one of the most powerful nations of the world; the other was made additionally expensive by the prosecution of military operations in the enemy's territory.

The startling facts thus concisely stated, suggested an inquiry as to the cause of this increase in the expenditures and indebtedness of the country during the civil war. The maintenance of the Federal Government was the one great purpose that animated our people, and that economy which should always characterize our financial operations, was overlooked in the great efforts of the nation to preserve its existence. Many abuses which had their origin in the war, continued to exist long after it had been brought to a triumphant conclusion, and the people having become accustomed to a lavish expenditure of public money for an object so dear to them as the preservation of the integrity of their free institutions; having patiently borne taxation of the most oppressive character, large sums of money continued to be exported from them and squandered in useless and extravagant expenditures. Enormous expenditures are demanded for purposes, the accomplishment of which require a large standing army. The provisions of the Constitution and the subjugation of the States to negro domination, with a military establishment costing in time of peace not less than $100,000,000 annually; and a debt, the interest upon which draws from the Treasury each year nearly $150,000,000, make a total of $250,000,000 for interest every sixteen years equal to the original sum. The gradual liquidation of the public debt would, by degrees, release the large capital invested in the securities of the government, which, seeking remuneration in other sources of income, would add to the faith of the nation upon which it is now a great drain. This immense debt, if permitted to become permanent and increasing, must eventually be gathered into the hands of the few, and enable them to exert a dangerous and controlling power in the affairs of the government. The debtors would become the servants of the lenders—the creditors the masters of the people. It is our boast that we have given freedom to three million of slaves. It will be then our shame that by their own toleration of usurpation and profligacy enslaved themselves and exchanged slaveholders for new task masters in the shape of bondholders and tax gatherers. Peace, the vital issue, whether Congress and its arbitrary assumptions of authority shall supercede the supreme law of the land; whether in time of peace the country shall be controlled by a multitude of tax collectors and a standing army, the one almost as numerous as the other, and making the debt a permanent burden upon the productive industry of the people; or whether the constitution with each and all of its guarantees shall be sacredly preserved; whether now, as in 1789 and 1816, provisions shall be made for the payment of our obligations at as early a period as practiable, that the fruits of their labor may be enjoyed by our citizens, rather than used to build up and sustain a moneyed monopoly at home and abroad.

The contest is not merely who shall occupy the principal offices in the peoples' gift, but whether the high behests of the Federal Constitution shall be observed and guaranteed in order that our liberties may be preserved, the union of the States restored; that our federal system may be unimpaired, fraternal feeling re-established; that our national strength may be renewed; the expenditures diminished; that taxation may be lightened, and the public debt once more extinguished; that it may not injuriously effect the life, prosperity and morals of the nation. Believing that for the redress of the great wrongs, and the correction of the many abuses under which the country is laboring, we must look to the people, and that in them is our hope, I am, very truly, your friend,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

General Thomas Ewing.

FRANK BLAIR ON STANTON.

Blair, in one of his scathing speeches, the other day, at Mattoon, Illinois, said:

I would like to see Edwin M. Stanton tried, and I would be willing to be the prosecutor. I will tell you what I could prove: I could prove that Edwin M. Stanton was the Attorney General under Mr. Buchanan, and that when the two Senators, Jeff. Davis and Albert Gallatin Brown, made their addresses to the Senate of the United States taking their leave of the Senate in obedience to the instructions of their State, as Mr. Brown came out of the Senate door, Edwin M. Stanton, then receiving a salary from the Government of the United States, having sworn to protect and defend the Constitution, holding on to that office, his stomach filled with bread that he had eaten, and that came from the office he filled, went up to Mr. Brown, as he came out of the Senate chamber, and said:—Sir, go home to your people and maintain the position they have taken. Unite together, stand shoulder to shoulder, and you will compel these black abolitionists at the North to yield all the demands that you make." That was the language of a man then in the employ of the government; then receiving his salary from the government with the oath still on his lips to maintain the Constitution and to support the Constitution of the United States. He gives the advice and encourages and gives aid and comfort to one who had declared his determination to wage war upon the government of the United States.

I would prove further, on another count in the indictment, that after the war had been waged for several years Stevens went with his State, took the forlorn hope, yielded to the pressure, and this man Stanton took another office in the government of the United States, became Secretary of War, becoming the most vindictive prosecutor of those whom he had urged to go into the rebellion, and that when, in the changing fortunes of war, our men had been made prisoners of the enemy, and we had capturned some of their men, and that government, so called, at the South came forward and offered an exchange this man Stanton refused it—refused to succor the soldiers who had been to the front and by the chances of war had been made prisoners. He refused it, although he knew they were dying lingering deaths in the prisons at Andersonville and elsewhere. Not only did he refuse the exchange, but when the Confederate government, so called, came forward and offered to surrender our sick and wounded without an exchange, he refused to take those men, but let them die in the Andersonville prison. It could be proved, also, that he refused even to send medicine and food and surgeons to them to succor them from impending death, although urged to do so by the so-called Confederate authorities.

What, think you, would be the verdict of our returned soldiers if some of them should sit on the jury? [Cheers and laughter.] What, with such proof—and I believe such proof could be brought—would be the verdict? I would not, if I could, to-day, by legislative enactment, reach this great felon—for I regard him as a felon. I would not do it, although I conceive him to be the greatest felon in America, because I would not strike down that shield of the constitution, which covers all the people in this country, even to reach the worst man in the country. But I would like to see this evidence adduced, and I would like to know what verdict and sentence a jury would pronounce upon him. Aye, I have a curiosity to know. I would like to see these two men tried, because after the rebellion was closed this Mr. Alex. Stephens was seized and imprisoned by this man Stanton, and put in Fort Warren in Boston Harbor. And I would like to have the verdict of a jury of my countrymen to see, when Stanton turned the key on Stephens, on which side of the door stood the traitor. [Laughter and cheers. A voice, "On the outside"]

SOME MR. HUBBARD of West Virginia telegraph to the *Commercial* of this city that the recent Democratic gains in West Virginia, are deliberate and persistent lies. This is the way Republicans argue. Every Democratic member of Congress elected, this year must be, contested, every Democratic gain or victory is a deliberate and persistent lie. This is the language of a blackguard but will not deceive anybody at all anxious for the facts. Democracy is based upon eternal truth and like truth may be crushed to the earth, but it will rise again despite calumny or the father of lies himself.

MY DARLINGS.

BY ALICE CARY.

My Rose so red and round,
My Daisy, darling of the summer weather,
You must go down now, and keep house together,
Low as underground!

O, little silver line
Of meadow water, ere the cloud rise darkling
Slip out of sight, and with your comely sparkling
Make their hearth shine.

Leaves of the garden bowers,
The frost is coming soon—your prime is over;
So gently fall and make a soft, warm cover
To house my flowers.

Little willow, too, forego
The crown that makes you queen of woodland graces,
Nor leave the winds to shear the lady tresses
From your drooped brow.

Oak held by strength apart
From all the trees, stop now your stems from growing,
And send the sap, while yet 'tis bravely flowing,
Back to your heart.

And ere the autumn sleet
Freeze into ice, or sift to bitter snowing,
Make compact with your peers for overstrewing
My darlings sweet.

So when their sleeping eyes
Shall be unlocked by May with rainy kisses,
They to the sweet renewal of old blisses
Refreshed may rise.

Lord, in that evil day
When my own wicked thoughts, like thieves, waylay me,
Or when a pricked conscience rises up to slay me,
Shield me, I pray.

Aye, when the storm shall drive,
Spread Thy two blessed hands like leaves above me,
And with Thy great love, though none else should love me,
Save me alive!

Heal with Thy peace my strife;
And as the poet with his golden versing
Lights his low house, give me, Thy praise rehearsing,
To light my life.

Shed down Thy grace in showers,
And if some roots of good, at Thy appearing,
Be found in me, transplant them for the rearing
Of heavenly flowers.

—*Atlantic.*

From Putnam's Magazine for November.

WATCHING THE RIVER.

BY T. W. PARSONS.

All to the rich doth not belong
Nor to the proud the whole world's peace;
Here in these woods are books and song,
Labors and loves that never cease;
From care we revel in release,
And seek not what we could not find—
Glory in gold—but look within,
Hoping *our* harvest in the mind.

Not learning of the learned sort,
Not wisdom of the worldly wise,
(We live remote, and life is short,)
But such as comes to common eyes,
To watch Antares at his rise,
The Greater and the Lesser Bear,
To find Andromeda, or tell
The story of Cassiopeia's chair.

Wise men and true in cities dwell;
But ah, One dwells there—Discontent—
With whom to live, if less than hell,
Is like it. There of late I went;
To my friend's door my steps I bent,
And found him pillowed—not in pain,
But watchers by. He knew me not;
Midnight was brooding on his brain!

O God! that good man—O! for gold,
For gold that father, friend, high priest
Of all the charities has sold
His faculties, and now the least
Of all that ministered—his beast—
Might have stood sovereign over him!
No motion in the mind, that brow,
Thought's beacon tower, and now so dim!

Never again, my soul, repine
That I have nothing, having all—
Health and myself, and love like thine,
Dearest, who shar'st my humble hall;
Nor ever be my soul a thrall
To avarice or ambition vain!
Heaven shield me from the hardened heart
That brings the softness to the brain!

AN AUTUMN JOY.

BY GEORGE ARNOLD.

It is a fair autumnal day,
The ground is strewn with yellow leaves;
The maple stems gleam bare and gray,
The grain is bound in golden sheaves;
Afar I hear the speckled quails
Pipe shrilly 'mid the stubble dry,
And muffled beats from busy flails
Within the barn near by.

The latest roses now are dead,
Their petals scattered far and wide;
The sumac berries, richly red,
Bedeck the lane on either side;
A dreamy calm is in the air—
A dreamy echo on the sea;
Ah, never was a day more fair
Than this, which blesses me.

I see the shocks of ripened corn—
The yellowed mosses on the roof,
The diamond dew-drops of the morn,
That string with gems the spider's woof;
An azure haze is hanging low
About the outline of the hills,
And chanting sea-fowl southward go
From marshes, flats, and hills.

For many years the autumn brought
A solemn sadness to my soul—
It sombred e'en my lightest thought,
And on my gayest moments stole;
'Twas sad, yet sweet—a strange alloy
Of hope and sorrow interwined—
This autumn brings me only joy.
No shadow haunts my mind.

And why is this? The dead leaves fall—
The blossoms wither as of old;
And winter comes with snowy pall,
To wrap the earth so chill and cold;
The sea-fowl, strung athwart the sky,
Still chant their plaintive monotone—
And why, when leaves and blossoms die,
Should I feel joy alone?

Oh, ask me not—I must not tell;
I dare not all my heart disclose—
A fairy wove a magic spell
Around me, when decayed the rose;
Two gifts did fading summer bring—
Two symbols of unfading bliss—
Upon my finger glows a ring,
Upon my lips—a kiss!

Magnitude of London.

Its houses number more than 350,000 and its streets, if placed in line, would extend from Liverpool to New York, and are lighted at night by 360,000 gas lamps, consuming in every twenty-four hours about 13,000,000 cubic feet of gas. Of the water supply, 44,000,000 gallons are used per day. The travelling public sustain 5,000 cabs and 1,500 omnibuses, besides all the other sorts of vehicles which human needs can require or human ingenuity invent. Its hungry population devour in the course of every year, 1,600,000 quarters of wheat, 240,000 bullocks, 1,700,000 sheep, 28,000 calves, 35,000 pigs, 10,000,000 head of game, 3,000,000 salmon, and innumerable fish of other sorts, and consume 43,200,000 gallons of beer, 2,000,000 gallons of spirits, and 66,000 pipes of wine. As a consequence, 2,000 doctors find constant employment. London, finally, supports 852 churches, which are presided over by 930 divines of more or less note.—*The Nation.*

Paris Fashions.

[Translated from Le Follet.]

The uncertainty of the weather favors the introduciton of Fall costumes, and what is going to be worn in a short time begins to assume a decided character. Tartan costumes make their appearance already and even mixed toilets, composed of a skirt of light color and a tunic of black silk, may be seen occasionally. The latter arrangement is somewhat original and appears to show the regret at having to part with Summer costumes. I have seen two of these toilets which appeared to me particularly charming and which are very becoming for a fine Fall day. One of them is composed of a fancy skirt of a fine peach blossom color, ornamented with small flounces, trimmed with taffeta was looped up *en paniers* by a pink sash, knotted behind, and leaving nothing visible of the pink skirt but that part which is ornamented with the small flounces. The waist is a fichu, fastened in the belt in front and behind, and exposing nothing to view of the waist but the tight-fitting pink sleeves. The cap, of black lace, is interspersed with peach flowers. The other costume is composed of a lower taffeta skirt with white ground and mallow-colored stripes looking quite Spring like. The upper skirt of the black taffeta, embroirdered with black silk, is looped up *a la Louis XV.* by large black rosettes, and is completed by a black silk waist likewise embroidered, but without sleeves. The round hat of black English straw, is held up by a long mallow-colored feather, hanging down on one side and embroidered with mallow-colored silk. The costumes just described are merely temporary, let us therefore pay some attention to the real costumes of the season. The majority of the Fall patterns are simplified in as much as the upper skirt may as well be replaced by the crossed *bachelich* which is worn a good deal. This *bachelich* is very wide, takes the shape of a pointed *pelerine* behind; and represents a hood illustrated with small knots, while the front is cut in the shape of a crossed fichu, the wide flaps of which fall back very low over the skirt and join again behind under a large knot, giving the toilet the appearance of a tunic open in front and behind, and cut round at the sides. It is useless to say that this peice of toilet ornamented with fringes and lace, corresponds in color with the skirt. For this description of costumes the chameleon material—that is the material composed of two changeable shades—is generally chosen, or the *pekin*, with satin stripes, poplin, or other new fancy material, which make very pretty walking costumes. For dress costumes, the preference is given to cashmere, or taffeta, or plush with heavy silk; there is nothing more rich and at the same time more becoming than the following model of that style: A dark colored Cashmere skirt has large folds all round; the upper skirt of gold brown silk is embroidered with velvet ribbons of the same color, and with a fringe. This upper skirt is held up *a la Camargo* by velvet suspenders forming big rosettes on the shoulders. The cassock is tight-fitting, lined with dark colored Cashmere, and ornamented with gold brown velvet ribbons. It opens in front in facings lined with Cashmere; the sleeve has likewise a Cashmere facing. Another pretty model is that of a violet colored skirt, ornamented half way up with small pipings of flounces. The plush tunic, with violet colored and black stripes, is bordered with a piping of silk and held up *en paniers* by a violet-colored sash, knotted behind half way up the skirt. The skirt of violet-colored taffeta has tight fitting sleeves, while the *bachelich*, made of striped plush is lined with violet taffeta and ornamented all round with taffeta ribbons and rich fringes. As for the rest, the costumes of Biarritz prescribe the law at present. The rich Spanish ladies who promenade along that privileged sea-coast will no doubt leave us something of the picturesque style of their costumes. Black Spanish lace is already much adopted for *bachelich*, sash mantillia, etc., and now they talk about black silk stockings with embroidered corners. Let us finally mention that the gay colors bring us likewise near the Spanish costumes, which will be worn this Winter. In one word, if anything else counterbalances the Spanish fashions, it is the Scotch types, which are as picturesque as they are interesting. There is, indeed, nothing seen but plaited skirts, tartans, and large squares.

Fanatical Punishment of a Child.

Mary Swingler was on Saturday sentenced at Rochester, N. Y., to six months' imprisonment for having, a few months' since, burned the hands of he adopted daughter, seven years of age, by holding them over the stove. The Rochester *Union* says:

It was alleged by the prisoner, it will be remembered, when in the Police Court, that the little girl had stolen a piece of candy, and it was to deter her from committing further theits that she punished her in the manner she did. By roasting the little one's hands over the stove she said she intended to give her an idea of what hell is, a place to which she would surely go if she stole any more. A person would naturally suppose that a woman who would inflict such a dreadful punishment on a little child is a very she-devil, but Mrs. S. is not to be placed in that category. She thought it her duty to punish the child to save its soul from perdition, and nothing could so well convey her idea of peredition to the little one's tender mind as roasting its hands over a "young hell," the withering fire of a cooking stove. The exclamations of the little girl—"Oh! mother, it hurts!" "Oh mother, it hurts awfully!"—and the noises of the crackling flesh, did not make the woman desist, and the interference of neighbors only prevented her from inflicting injuries which would doubtless have proved permanent. But few women in this city have a more benevolent and peaceful looking countenance than hers. We are not quite sure that Mr. Swingler is of entirely sound mind.

Sale of an Island.

Thomas C. Callow, and Thomas Sale both of Douglas, in the Isle Man and William Every, Jr., of Liverpool, England, trustees of Richard Foster Breed; late of Douglas, who died in 1857, having through their attorney in the city of Boston, sold Breed's Island back of East Boston, to one R. S. Stevens, of Attica, in the State of New York for the sum of $200,000(100,000 in cash, and one hundred thousand in one year; with the interes at six per cent. to be secured by mortgage of said island, but Stevens is doubtful whether the trustees can give a good title to said island without the decree of court. The Supreme Judicial Court of Boston has therefore given notice to numerous persons, corporations and institutions interested in the matter, to appear before it at the Court House in Boston, on the 5th of January next, and show their claims and their objections, if any they have. Most of them belong in England. Among them are a school, a hospital, and an insane asylum in the Isle of Man, and the Bunker Hill Monument Association. The deceased was of the family of Breeds, from whom the eminence now known as Bunker Hill derived its name.—*Boston Traveller.*

Indiana Democracy.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Indiana have issued an eloquent and spirited address, from which we take the following:

The cause in which we are engaged is just as sacred and just as obligatory as when the glorious old Democratic banner was unfurled on the 8th of January last. The same motives that impelled those who desired a change in the direction of public affairs for the public good, and to restore the Government to the purity, simplicity and economy that prevailed until the Radicals succeeded in obtaining control of it, now exist. It all has not been accomplished that was expected, no true man should now falter in the discharge of his duty, or relax an effort to wrest the Government from the hands of the Jacobins and spoilers who have fastened upon the country an enormous debt, and added six fold to the burdens of the industry of the nation.

One of the most powerful auxilliaries in the canvass of this year has been the organization, known as the Union White Boys in Blue. During the war they fought to maintain the Union and the Constitution, and when armed rebellion was overcome they returned home to maintain the principles that called them to the field. The committee cordially request those gallant men to continue their organization, and the same efficient work which distinguished them during the contest preceding the State election. The soldiers will not falter if one effort to carry the enemy's works has not been wholly successful.

Democrats of Indiana! The Union men! Every freeman who desire sto maintain and preserve our matchless chart of government! March on—press forward! Those who have taken hold of the plow in the great struggle to unhold constitutional liberty must not look back. The light breaks before us! With energy, effort and zeal we cannot fail to win. The issues have been made up. The time for argument has passed by. It is now for the people to work. Maintain your organizations intact. Give the next two weeks to the cause. Use every means to prevent frauds. Bring out every anti-Radical voter to the polls, and cease no effort for success until the polls close on the third day of November. This done, with the hope and courage that should inspire every man who loves his country and the glorious institutions established by its patriotic founders, the sun will rise on the fourth of November upon a country redeemed from Radical misrule.

Thomas Jefferson—Recollections of the Author of the Declaration of Independence.

Professor Tutwiler, formerly of the University of Indiana, is writing for the Mobile Sunday *Times*, under the head of "Jeffersonians," a series of articles in which are given many recollections of the great Virginia statesman. The following is the first of the series:

Every authentic anecdote relating to those who have acted a conspicuous part in their country's history is worthy of preservation. A few personal reminiscences of Mr. Jefferson may be interesting to your readers. I was a student at the University of Virginia during the latter years of Mr. Jefferson's life, and at the time of his death. His deep devotion to this child of his old age, is known to all. Indeed, one of his claims to the lasting gratitude of his countrymen is based upon this institution. This is shown by the inscription, prepared by himself, and, by his direction placed upon his monument: "Here was buried Thomas Jefferson, of the Statue of Virginia for Religious Freedom, and Father of the University of Virginia." In the summer and autumn of 1825 Mr. Jefferson was in the habit of making frequent visits to the University, about four miles from Monticello, and he generally came on horseback, unattended. He was then eighty-two years of age. I well remember the first time I saw him. I was in the Proctor's office, when a tall, venerable gentlemen, plainly dressed, entered the room in a quiet, unobtrusive manner, and took a seat in one corner. Mr. Brockenbrough the Proctor, was busy at the time and did not observe his entrance. I thought that it was a plain country farmer who had called to see the Procter on business, but a fellow student who was with me, and who had seen Mr. Jefferson before, took occasion, in a private way, to let me know who it was, and I then observed him more closely. I thought that I had never seen a countenance that exhibited more of the kindliest feelings of the heart. Afterward I saw him frequently riding along the Eastern Range, as it was called, on which I had a room, sometimes on horseback, and once or twice in a *landau*, accompanied by his grandaughters. It was the first time that I had ever seen a vehicle of the kind where the driver rode one of the horses, and it excited my boyish curiosity. It was, I believe brought by him from France.

Massacre of a Texas Family for Thirty Two Dollars—Capture of the Murderer.

The San Antonio *Express* says:

"George Tinsley, *alias* Wash. Stewart, of Walker county, Texas, has confessed that he murdered, on the night of the 13th of September, at Calhoun's Ferry, Charles Hall ferryman, his wife, a stranger named Murry, and a little girl, sister to Mr. Hall's wife. He says:

"'I first murdered Charles Hall, while going from the cow pen to the ferry—half way down the bank of the river—with a large hickory stick. His wife attracted by the noise, ran to his assistance, and she met the same fate as her husband. I then dragged both bodies into the river and started up the bank towards the house, and was met by a stranger, who asked me if Mr. Hall was at home? and if he could get some water? I drew for him the water, and while he was drinking, struck him on the head with the same stick. I then went into the house, and the little girl asked me where her sister and Mr. Hall were? I told her they were at the ferry, and while she was going in that direction, at the corner of the stable, I also struck her with the same stick, and she fell dead. I then threw the stick under the house, returned to where I had killed the stranger, threw him into the well, and carried the little girl over and threw her in also.

"'I then robbed the house of everything worth carrying away—money, tobacco, bedclothing, &c. Then saddled up Hall's horse, tied on the tobacco, bedclothing, &c., and started with both Hall's and the stranger's horse for my father's, some twelve miles distant.

"'Arriving home, my mother and her children assisted me in unpacking and carrying into the house the bedding, tobacco, &c.; then staked out both horses and went to the house, where mother and Amy, my sister, cooked supper for me. Then went to bed.

"'I got up Monday morning and assisted my father in gathering corn. I carried with me from the ferry, Mr. Hall's slut, and on Thursday following my mother killed her with an axe. She also, assisted by my sister Laura, helped me to bury the bedclothing and Mr. Hall's saddle. I put the money, $32 44, which I took out of Mr. Hall's trunk in a clothes box, and mother took it from there and buried it.

"'On Thursday evening I left home about sundown, and mother took the money up from where she had buried it, and gave to me one and a half dollars. I was finally arrested at Red Top while picking cotton.'"

The Forest Fires in Washington Territory—The Flames Travelling Five Miles an Hour.

The *Oregonian*, of September 21st, gives the following account of the forest fires in that State:

"A correspondent at Martin's Bluff, W. T., sends us the following information concerning the destructive fires in the woods on the north side of the Columbia river. The fire is more destructive and extends over a larger area than has ever before been known. On the morning of the 14th, as the family of our correspondent were sitting down to breakfast, a neighbor rushed in and informed them that the fire was rapidly approaching the dwelling. Leaving their breakfast untouched, they ran for a place of safety, and were barely in time to escape being cut off from retreat by the fire. They reached the residence of Mr. Martin, on the bluff. The woods for miles around the residence of Mr. Martin were a mass of flames. Men, women and children all went to work with a will to save the buildings. The mill and other buildings belonging to Mr. Martin took fire a great many times; one of the buildings had a large hole burned in the roof, and it is only by the most strenuous efforts that anything was saved. The fire ran through the orchard and burned nearly all of the fences on the place. Mr. Justice, whose place was half a mile from that of Mr. Martin, lost everything—his house, fence, crops, and everything completely swept away.

"The telegraph line is burned down for miles, and in some places the wires have been melted for several feet by the heat. The wind created by the fire tore up fruit trees by the roots. Mr. Burke lost some fences, and had the hardest kind of work to save his buildings. I learn that G. Love had to sit up all night and watch his houses etc. Mr. Lewis Miller's place in the timber is all burnt up—rails, fences, etc. John Bogarths had a hard time to save his place. The fire travelled at the rate of about five miles an hour for a time in the dry timber. The fire is still raging, and there is no telling the amount of damage it will do. The roads are filled with fallen timber. The wind carried large pieces of bark fully one mile; leaves, etc., were carried for at least three miles."

The Israelites in the Field.

The wonderful result of the election in West Virginia and in Norwalk, Connecticut, show most infallibly that a new element of public thought has been aroused, which has made itself felt in view of the menaced danger of the success of Radicalism. That element, we doubt not, is to a great extent the Jewish one, which, however, divided in political preferences ordinarily, cannot see a prospect of the early triumph of their oppressor, persecutor and libeller without fearful apprehensions. There are very many of the Jewish race in West Virginia, and in cities like Norwalk, in Connecticut.

The proscriptions, and persecutions, and punishments, and wrongs done by Radicals to native white men in West Virginia, of which Jews are witnesses, cannot but recall the sufferings of their own race under persecution, besides, perhaps, indicating the terrible woes that may be in store for them; such as those of which English history has so much of horrible record. Discoursing upon this general subject, the St. Louis *Times* says:

"There are four or five hundred thousand Hebrew voters in the United States. In recent local elections they have manifested not the slightest interest. It is probable tered voters in Philadelphia who failed to go to the polls were Hebrews, and quite half have hitherto voted the Radical ticket. It is absolutely certain that as many as fifteen thousand Hebrews who did not vote, or voted for the Radical candidates in Pennsylvania, will appear in November to adjust accounts with General Grant. If the decadence of Radical strength were not, as shown in every recent election, sure, steady, and progressive, the Hebrew vote of the United States will certainly affect the overthrow of the Dominant party. A change of five thousand votes, or an addition of ten thousand, assures us of victory in Pennsylvania. If only forty thousand votes be added to the strength of our party in the Northern States, the success of our ticket is absolutely certain. The Hebrews alone will give us four-fold this number of adherents—a voting force, at least half of which has hitherto augmented Radical majorities."

Babes in the Woods.

A correspondent of the Portsmouth (N. H.) *Times* says that the town of Atkinson, in that State, was thrown into excitement on Monday afternoon by the announcement that two little children of Rufus Morse, aged three and four and one-half years, were missing since early that morning, and, though dozens of persons had searched for them several hours, no trace could be found of the missing babes. Before dark nearly all the inhabitants of Atkinson were engaged in the search, young and old, rich and poor, all turned out. The moon set that evening about eight o'clock, but until about eleven the search was continued, but was fruitless. The parents were nearly distracted, but all efforts made failed to bring the slightest clue to the lost ones. When nearly all had given up, and no hopes were entertained of their being found that night, a Hampstead man, named Tristam Little, plunged into a swamp about one and a half miles from the home of Morse, and there, in about a foot of mud and and water, found the little ones exhausted and almost dead. The three-year old was about half immersed in the water, and was sleeping with its head resting on a log. How they came there they cannot tell, except that the four-year old says he kept going and thought he saw a light which he tried to reach.

The Spanish Revolution—Barbarity of the Royal Troops.

A correspondent of the *Gironde* has received some horrible details relative to the attack on Bejar by the Royal troops. A baby six months old was carried about by a soldier on his bayonet; women were killed and outraged. The above information is confirmed by a communication in the *Independence*, which says: "You know the heroic resistance of the workmen of Berar. I have before me, a letter signed by the principal officer of the district, which gives particulars as to the conduct of the Royal soldiers which are terrible to read. Repulsed by the Liberals intrenched in the houses and behind barricades, the troops slaughtered the old men, and women, and children in the small part of the town which was in their power for six hours. These murders were ordered by Brigadier Nanetti. The question is asked as to whether any inquiry is to be made and this officer to be brought before a court-martial." It strikes us as highly unjust to impute the atrocities committed by an infuriated soldiery on their commander, who must have been powerless to restrain them.

There are more rapes committed by North Carolina negroes on North Carolina white women than there are assaults and batteries committed in New York, and every black ravisher has a vote.

VARIETIES.

—A Broadway jeweler has on exhibition in his window a gold chain, valued at one thousand dollars, which he intends presenting to the next President.

—A child was born in Wyanet, Ill., the other day, that has only one arm. Where the arm should have been, at the shoulder, it looked as though the arm had been cut off and the skin healed over.

—The iron mountain at Cobden, is about five miles long, two hundred feet high, and full of ore of unusual purity. A part of the mountain is owned by the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

—The pluck of an expected bridegroom failed him before the ceremony, in Richmond the other day, and he sent a note to that effect to his waiting bride. Her brothers then soused him in a muck pond.

—Two Quaker girls were ironing on the same table. One asked the other what side she would take, the right or the left. She answered promptly: "It will be right for me to take the left, and then it will be left for thee to take the right."

—Orders were lately given to take to pieces a quantity of cartridges which had been stored in the magazine of Schlestadt for ninety years, as they were useless with the new muskets. On examination, the powder was found to be perfectly preserved.

—A pious but hungry little boy, whilst in the midst of a bountiful repast, was recently astounded by a companion's remarking, "Charlie, if you were to eat much more and it should kill you, you would weigh so much that the angels could not carry you to heaven.

—Mrs Baker was recently found dead in her room at the Planters' House, Dubuque, and Mr. Baker (*alias* Farge) said they mutually determined to commit suicide, but that he failed. Mr. Baker will be given a chance to convince a jury that he is not a murderer.

—The St. Johns Boat Crew, of New Brunswick, is to be presented with $2,000 in gold by the citizens of that city, and the Common Council has been requested to have a medal made and presented to them to commemorate their victory over the champion oarsmen (Wards) of America in their recent contest at Springfield, Mass.

—A few days since a lady of Gloucester, Mass., had occasion to leave her house for a few moments, and left her six months' baby on the floor. On returning she was surprised to find the child missing. After searching for some time she discovered that the family dog had taken the baby to the garret and deposited it in a basket of rags.

—Mrs. Sarah Clayton, widow of the late Joseph Clayton, who died on the 2d instant, in Baltimore county, Me., at the advanced age of eighty-six years and four months, was the mother of thirteen children, grandmother of fifty-six grandchildren, great-grandmother of fifty-three great-grand children, and great-great-grandmother of six great-great-grandchildren.

—Gov. Wells, of Virginia, on Friday respited two negro murderers, who were to have been hanged during the day at Fortress Monroe for the murder of a Mr. Wooten two years ago, until the 27th of November. The same Governor, it will be remembered, only two weeks ago commuted the sentence of a negro under similar circumstances to imprisonment, and the negro's accomplice a white man, was hanged.

—The New Orleans *Crescent* says, a gentleman and his family who, a fortnight ago were driven by the flood from their residence on Bienville street, were yesterday enabled to return to the premises. The water had been nine inches deep on the floor. The pigs had been quartered in the kitchen to save them from drowning, and the fowls had occupied one of the bed rooms. The condition of the horse can better be imagined than described, and forcibly illustrates the many exasperating annoyances and expenses attending the late overflow.

—The official Register of the Wrecks on the shores of Great Britain and Ireland, during 1867, shows a loss of 2,513 vessels of an aggregate of 460,000 tons, and 1,333 lives. Taking the average of the last nine years there have been 1,961 shipwrecks every year on the coasts of Great Britain. Of the vessels wrecked in 1867, there were 2,113 owned in England, 338 by foreign countries and 62 not ascertained. This loss was 224 in excess of 1866, and also greater than in any preceding year. The lives saved by the National Life-boat Association, during 1867, amounted to 1,066.

—A higely esteemed German citizen of Charleston, S. C. while bathing a day or two since, overheard a discussion among some negroes in regard to naturalized citizens. One of the negroes said that it was a shame that these foreignors were "lowed to stay here and vote same as we what be born here and lib here all our libes." Another said: "Yes, dese Irishmen and Dutchmen and Frenchmen, dey don't know nothing, they can't even speak English; I don't tink dey ought to be allowed to stay yer, much less to vote, like we Americans." A third said: "Well, you jis wait till General Grant's 'lected, and he will fix dat for we; I bet you he don't let none vote 'cept dem what born yer."

The Practical Sense of Rulers of Table Etiquette.

Among the rulers of social etiquette, many of which are undoubtedly trifling, a good number will be found to be based on a sound common sense. Consider, for example, that rule of the dinner table, do not ask twice for soup. This appears at first sight, both silly and arbitrary. It is, however, a very sensible ordinance, and is to be justified by the laws of health and the general comfort and convenience. The soup being a fluid substance, can easily be absorbed in small quantities, and, thus taken, is a good preparative for the solidities of the dinner If, however, the stomach is deluged with it, the appetite and digestion become weakened, and there is neither the inclination to eat nor the power to digest the more substantial food essential to the due nutrition of the body. As for the convenience or comfort of the single-plate rule, no one can deny it who has looked upon an array of hungry guests, whose eager appetite for the coming roast is compelled to an impatient delay by some social monster capable of asking for soup twice. The cook, in the mean time, is, of course, thrown out in his calculations, and the dish, when it does come at last, is either spoiled from overcooking, or cold from being withdrawn so long from the fire. The guests are thus not only tried in temper by a protracted expectation, but balked of their anticipated enjoyment. The advantage of not putting the knife in the mouth is obvious, we suppose, to all who are conscious that one can cut and the other is capable of being cut. There is an excellent chemical reason for that other table rule which forbids the use of a knife of steel with the fish, the ordinary sauces of which combine with that metal, and produce a composition neither wholesome nor appetizing.—*Harper's Bazar.*

VARIETIES.

—The vote in Madison county, Ohio, was a tie. There is also a tie vote on Congressmen in Highland county.

—A lady of fortune, near Paris, has committed suicide. She had a boil on her nose, and was afraid of being disfigured.

—Nearly all the saddle trees made in this country are manufactured by ten firms doing business in St. Louis. The annual value is almost $300,000.

—A Spiritualist has been arrested in Naples, who, by professing to communicate with souls of eminent men, swindled one of his dupes out of $60,000.

—One of Stewart's clerks in New York, was discharged some months since, but his name was not stricken from the pay roll. He called regularly for his pay till arrested a few days since.

—An insurance company in England has been started to compensate such of its members as may be turned out of employment in consequence of voting on the opposition side.

—A lawyer having insulted a lady witness in an Illinois court, she shook her fist at him, and dared him to come out into the street and "fight it out." He declined and she retired in disgust.

—A French woman recently strangled her husband, and, to escape detection, cut up his body into a hundred small pieces. Being caught and sentenced to transportation for life, she now has petitioned the Emperor for "permission to marry a convict."

—Congress taxes all the pianos, gold watches, jewelry, gold and silver plate and carriages of the country less than five millions per annum in greenbacks, and taxes the two articles of tea and coffee more than twice this sum in gold.

—Ballot box stuffing is a risky business in Prussia. At Intersburg, recently, two election inspectors who took Democratic tickets from the ballot box and put Conservative tickets into it, were sent to the penitentiary for one year.

—An immense undertaking, the cost of which is estimated at about four hundred and fifty millions of francs, is under consideration in France. It is called the "Maritime Canal of the Two Seas," and is to extend from Adge to Bordeaux and Rochefort.

—The Free Masons are to hold an international Convention at Havre. One of the questions on the list of problems they are to discuss is: "In what manner may Free Masons counteract war, which is hostile to every notion of human fraternity."

—George Seedons, victor in the late prize fight at the Isle of Shoals, was arrested in Boston on Tuesday night, and will be tried for violation of the law against such exhibitions. The punishment is a fine not exceeding $5,000, and State Prison not exceeding five years.

—At a marriage ceremony recently performed at Pre-Saint-Gervais, France, the young bridegroom complained of drowsiness, and before the wedding breakfast was over he fell into a sound sleep, from which he was not awakened during eight successive days and nights.

—A woman named Henrietta Myer obtained a judgment in the Circuit Court, at St. Louis, on Monday against the Pacific Railroad for $5,000, damages, occasioned by the killing of her husband last July. Myer was a flag man, and while signaling one train was run over by another coming from an opposite direction.

—The Indians are murdering the white people of Western Kansas. They have been calling during four years for soldiers to protect them. But the Radical leaders had no army for such a purpose! The army was needed elsewhere. It was needed at the South to keep down the white man and keep up the negro.

—A gentleman residing in Cuba, Missouri, makes use of sorghum seed as a partial substitute for wheat. He had some of the yellow variety ground and bolted last fall, and found it, for pancakes, equal if not superior to buckwheat. Usually this seed is thrown away as useless, but according to this statement, it may become an important item in domestic economy.

—Seven murderesses are in jail in Paris, awaiting their trial at the next assizes. Among them are four widows who killed their husbands; a young girl, Hubertine Xavicre, not yet fifteen years old, who strangled her bady, a prostitute who poisoned another frail sitser in a fit of jealously; and a dress maker, who killed one of the young girls in her shop during a violent altercation.

—A gentleman in Worcester, Mass., made an attempt last week to stupefy a bear, formerly owned at Webster Park, with opium, for the purpose of putting on a new collar. He first gave the beast six grains, the usual dose for a horse, but without effect A day or two after he made another attempt and gave him fifty grains, but the bear rather liked it, without showing the desired effect. Finally the animal was pulled up to a post and a collar was put on without any trouble.

—The Japanese officials have adopted a very effective method of silencing all opposition to a recent large issue of paper money in that county. They cut off the heads of those who utter any complaints about the currency, and this quiets the grumbling of the party thus treated and throws a wholesome awe and respect for the government and its currency over his friends and associates.

—An individual, doubtless driven to despair, advertises through the medium of the *Figaro*, that in consideration of a life pension of $2,000 settled on his children he will place himself entirely at the disposal of any gentleman who will accept the terms. He will fight a duel with any one, will climb any glacier, descend into the crater of Vesuvius or precipitate himself from a balloon—in fact, undertakes any other pastime his master may dictate.

—Robert A. Howard, Chairman of the Arkansas Democratic Central Committee, authorizes the following: "The conservvetive people of Arkansas expect to have a quiet election in November, if permitted and to ensure that result would be glad to have sufficient United States troops sent to Arkansas under the command of disinterested officers. All our interests side with order and peace. There are no fears here whatever of trouble originating with the Democrats. Governor Clayton had determined to make trouble if possible, and had no authority of law to purchase the Hesper arms."

—The bodies that were recovered recently from the central shaft of the Hoosiac tunnel were in a remarkable state of preservation. They had lain at the bottom of the shaft for a year lacking a day or so, and all but one were very readily recognized by their friends. It would seem from the appearance of the bodies that they mus have known of their peril some time before death. One of the men was partly undressed, another had his hands over his face. These bodies, six in number, were brought to the surface by the disturbance of the water in bailing. Seven more lie beneath the eighty feet of water that yet remains in the shaft.

Weekly Post.

The Only Democratic Daily Paper in Western Pennsylvania, and the Only Democratic Weekly in Allegheny County

JAS. P. BARR,.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
OFFICE: CORNER WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 31, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT:

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

FRANK P. BLAIR,

ELECTORS

WILLIAM V. McGRATH, C. ERNEST KAMERLY, M. D., CHAS. M. LEISENRING, SIMON W ARNOLD, GEORGE R BERRELL, HARRY R. COGGSHALL, REUBEN STAHLER, R. EMMETT MONAGHAN, DAVID L. WENRICH, BERNARD J. McGRANN, WILLIAM SHIRK, A. G. BRODHEAD, JR., JOHN BLANDING, GEORGE W. CASS, JESSE C. AMERMAN, W. POTTER WITHINGTON, WILLIAM R. GORGAS, WILLIAM P. SCHELL, CYRUS L. PERSHING, AMOS C. NOYES, WM. A. GALBRAITH, JOHN R. PACKARD, JAMES C. CLARKE, JAMES H. HOPKINS, EDWARD S. GOLDEN, SAMUEL B. WILSON.

A PRIZE BANNER FROM THE STATE TO COST $500.

I am directed by the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania, to offer to the county, giving in November the largest per centage of increase over its Democratic vote in October, a banner with appropriate devices, costing $500.

[Signed] WM. A. WALLACE,
Chairman.

A LAST WORD.

Before the WEEKLY POST is again issued, the decision of the American people in the choice of rulers and policy by which they are to be governed, will have been made.

It is a solemn and momentous duty, and it behooves every voter to deliberate calmly, and make his decision free from all lower considerations than the welfare of the country and the perpetuity of the liberal institutions framed for us by the statesmen who delivered the nation from the yoke of British oppression.

All the great questions are before our readers. The character, merits and qualifications of the candidates are known to them, and the principles of the respective parties which divide the country, are familiar to each enquiring citizen.

None can be ignorant, either, of the history of these political organizations—of the Democratic party and of the party arrayed against it ever since the Revolution: how the rule of the one, for sixty years, was a gentle sway of social good order—of individual protection and happiness, and of national growth, such as the world never saw before; how the rule of the other has been marked with convulsions, sanguinary strife and wide devastation; how the Democracy have always stood upon the Constitution, and made its requirements their solemn creed; how those of the other side have contemned that instrument, and by teaching disobedience to its guarantees, provoked civil war, and plunged the country under a mountain of debt; how they continue to disregard the Constitution, to rule a part of the States by the sword, to prevent the restoration of the Union, and in doing these wrongs, squander the public money, increase the national indebtness, impair the confidence of the people in the representative system, and alienate their affections from the government.

There is no excuse for any one voting under a mistake. The restoration of the Democratic party to power means the restoration of peace, of the Union, of the Constitution, of the equality of States, of economy in the government—and of official responsibility.

None need be deceived. By their works and their history, judge the two parties. Professions amount to nothing. Judge the tree by its fruits. In fairly doing this, all who want a return of our old free government and of former good times, will vote for the restoration of the party who have always secured these blessings to the people. Whilst all who want to live outside the Consfitution, with social convulsions, rapacious rulers and excessive taxation, will vote to continue in power the party whose history has perpetually exemplified these evils, and whose acts have brought the present suffering upon the nation.

Of Importance to Officers of Election—The Laws—Penalties for Misconduct, etc.

Our attentive correspondent "K" furnishes the following communication embracing several of the election laws, which if carefully studied by the members of election boards may save trouble:

To the Editors of the Post:

As the election is now near at hand, it will not be deemed improper for me to call the attention of election officers, charged under oath, to perform well their duty. This timely notice of the law of our Commonwealth should sink deep into the minds of the reckless partisan spirit manifested by many of those charged with the duties of election officers. The law is imperative, and should be carried out to its full extent, and I trust that the different election boards will see that the letter and spirit of the different sections be most fully adhered to, and let those who may attempt to disregard the law of the land look out ere it be too late, for just as certain as a single violation of any of the provisions of this act be tampered with, just as certain will the perpetrators be brought to justice before the next Grand Jury. The late Grand Jury had a case before them of an election officer refusing the vote of a qualified elector, which the grand inquest on their oaths, presented a true bill, and it is to be hoped notwithstanding our Judges are Radicals that all such offenders against law will be properly punished as a warning to others who violate their solemn oaths to carry out partisan frauds to better enable them to cheat honest men out of their right to vote because they do not act with the Radical party. Take warning all ye who violate saw for the laws delay may be slow, yet it is lure to overtake the offender.

PUNISHMENT FOR REFUSING TO PERFORM THE DUTIES.

SEC. 96. If any officer or officers, required to perform any duty by the provisions of this act, (*a*) shall neglect or refuse to perform the same, he or they, so offending, shall be considered and adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum, not less than $20 or more than $200; and where the duties required of any officer herein named, are the same as those required by the provisions of the act, for violation of such duty, be and the same are hereby extended to the duty herein required. Act 13 June, 1840; p. l. 688.

WAGERS ON ELECTION.

SEC. 97. The wagering or betting on the event of an election, held under the Constitution or laws of the United States, or the Constitution or laws of this Commonwealth, are hereby prohibited, and all contracts or promises founded thereon are declared to be entirely null and void. (*b*) Act 24 March, 1817, p. l. 204.

SEC. 98. That if any person shall, after the first day of August next, lay any wager or bet, or make any promise or engagement for the payment of money or the transfer of any other valuable thing dependant on the event of any such election as aforesaid, or on the success of any candidate or candidates nominated for public office, he shall, on conviction thereof, in any Court of Quarter Sessions or other Court having similar jurisdiction, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined in any sum, not exceeding the whole amount of the sum betted by all parties to the wager, nor less sum than $20; *Provided*, That such prosecution shall be commenced within six months after the offence shall have been committed.

SEC. 99. If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election, within this Commonwealth, or shall offer to make such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, challenge or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet. (*a*) Act 2d July, 1839. § 115, p. l. 544.

SEC. 100. It shall be the duty of every judge, sheriff, mayor, alderman, justice of the peace, or constable, knowing of any person having offended against the provisions of the 115th section of this act to commence proceedings against the person so offending; and it shall be the duty of the Grand Juries of the respective counties within this Commonwealth to make a presentment of all such offences coming within their knowledge.—116.

SEC. 101. It shall be the duty of the inspectors and judges of the election to reject the votes of all persons who they, or any of them, shall know, or who shall be proven before them to have made, or who are in any manner interested in any bet or wager on the result of said election; and on the request of any qualified elector, said inspectors and judges shall receive proof to show the person so offering to vote has or has not made any such bet or wager, or is or is not interested therein.—117.

SEC. 102. It shall be the duty of the several constituted authorities having care and charge of the poor in the respective counties, districts and townships of this Commonwealth, knowing or being informed under oath, of any person or persons having made any bet or wager of any lands, goods, money or thing of value, on the result of any election within this Commonwealth, or de posite the same in the hands of any person within their respective counties, districts or townships, to bring suit in the name of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the use of the poor of such county, district or township, against such depositee or stake holder, where said bet is deposited in the hands of a third person, or against the party winning said bet, when the same is not so deposited, for the recovery of the amount so bet; and if on trial it shall be made appear that the said lands, goods, money or thing of value was bet on the result of any election, within this Commonwealth, said guardians, directors or overseers of the poor shall be entitled to recover the amount or value thereof for the use of the poor from said stake holder, or person winning said bet, where there is no stake holder; *Provided*, said suit is brought within two years from the time of making said bet, and the stakeholder is hereby prohibited during said time to pay over the amount so bet, to either of the parties, and shall be liable for the same, whether such bet is paid over or delivered to the parties, or either of them, or not, and the party winning shall in like manner be liable to the payment of the whole amount so bet, where the same is recovered by him; and said bet, or the value thereof, may be recovered as debts of like amount are by law recoverable, and if said guardians, directors or overseers of the poor shall neglect or refuse to bring such suit, they shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction shall be fined in any sum not less than the amount so bet, nor more than double the amount. Act 2, July, 1839, 118 p. l. 545.

COURTS ATTHORIZED TO CHANGE ELECTION DISTRICTS AND FIX PLACES OF ELECTION. (*a.*)

SEC. 103. It shall be lawful for the electors of any township, ward or district to chang the place for holding the elections for inspectors and other officers of such township, ward or district in the manner following, to wit:

On the petition in writing of at least thirty of the electors of the township, ward or district, in case there are one hundred or more taxables in said township, ward or district, or of ten electors in case there are less than one hundred taxables in the said township ward or district, the constable shall give notice by at least ten printed or written handbills, set up in the most public places within said township, ward or district at least fifteen days before the time appointed for the purpose, that a meeting of the electors of the township, ward, or district, as the case may be, will be held at the usual place of holding elections therein, at a certain day and hour, to be appointed in such notice, for the purpose of determining upon the expediency of changing the place of holding such elections.

SEC. 106. That in all cases in which new townships, boroughs, or election districts, shall be erected, or the bounds of any election district changed, under the provisinso of the act to which this is a supplement, the Court of Quarter Sessions erecting or changing the same, shall be changed according to the provisions of said act; and the said Courts shall, also, appoint the officers for holding the first election, in any township, borough, or election district, so erected. Act 31st January, 1855. §1, P. L. 5.

PENALTIES FOR MISCONDUCT.

SEC. 71. If any elector, authorized to vote at any public election shall directly or indirectly accept from any person any gift or reward in money, goods or other valuable thing under an agreement or promised, expressed or implied, that such elector shall give his vote for any particular candidate or candidates at such election, or shall accept or receive the promise of any person that he shall thereafter receive any gift or reward in money, goods or other valuable thing, any office appointment or employment, public or private, or any personal or pecuniary advantage whatsoever, under such an agreement or promise express or implied, such electo shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction of either of said offences, be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and undergo an imprison ment not exceeding *six months*. Act 31 March, 1860, P. L. 396.

SEC. 72. Any person who shall directly or indirectly, *give or offer such gift or reward* to any such elector, with the intent to induce him to vote for any particular candidate or candidates at such election, or shall directly or indirectly procure or agree to give any such gift or reward to any such elector with the int nt aforesaid, or shall with the intent to *influence or intimidate* such elector to give his vote to any particular candidate, or candidates at such election, give, offer or promise to give such elector any office, place, appointment or employment; OR THREATEN SUCH ELECTOR WITH DISMISSAL OR DISCHARGE FROM ANY OFFICE, PLACE, APPOINTMENT OR EMPLOYMENT, PUBLIC OR PRIVATE, THEN HELD BY HIM; IN CASE OF HIS REFUSAL TO VOTE FOR ANY PARTICULAR CANDIDATE OR CANDIDATES AT SUCH ELECTION THE PERSON SO OFFENDING SHALL BE GUILTY OF A MISDEMEANOR, AND ON CONVICTION BE SENTENCED TO PAY A FINE NOT EXCEEDING $500, AND UNDERGO AN IMPRISONMENT NOT EXCEEDING TWO YEARS. Good and righteous law for the protection of the poor man.

Such is the law of our State, and those charged with the duties of their respective official trusts, should carry out in strict honesty all its provisions. The good of the country demands a faithful and rigid adhearance to all the sections quoted. K.

At a meeting of the Republican Executive Committee of Allegheny county, held this afternoon at City Hall, the use of their stand, situated in the Diamond Square, Allegheny City, was unanimously tendered to the Democracy on the occasion of Governor Seymour's speech this evening. Such a spirit tends to soften the asperities of the campaign.—*Chronicle*, 28th.

It affords us great pleasure to notice this act of generosity on the part of the Republicans of this county, and we know that they will receive the hearty thanks of all Democrats, who will be only too glad to have an opportunity presented by which they can reciprocate. Such actions must receive the endorsement of the good men of all parties.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Below we give a statement of the official vote by counties in 1866 and 1868:

COUNTIES.	VOTE OF 1866. Governor. Clymer, D.	Geary, R.	VOTE OF 1868. Aud. Gen. Hartranft, R.	Boyle, D.	VOTE OF 1868. Sur. Gen. Campbell, R.	Ent, D.
Adams	2155	2051	2412	2380	2491	2384
Allegheny	12795	20511	14923	22880	14915	23844
Armstrong	3078	3758	3459	3987	3460	3987
Beaver	2385	3310	2675	3340	2674	3341
Bedford	2835	2591	3019	2825	3009	2636
Berks	13288	7121	13924	7413	13938	7396
Blair	2768	3520	3183	3841	3084	3837
Bradford	3091	7134	3863	7612	3863	7608
Bucks	7390	6805	7838	6981	7838	6979
Butler	3061	3544	3292	3723	3293	3722
Cambria	1286	2643	3587	2849	3553	2804
Cameron	303	374	441	537	441	537
Carbon	2329	1906	2772	2129	2773	2124
Chester	6221	8500	6668	8850	6665	8867
Centre	3565	3090	3765	3383	3764	3089
Clarion	2813	1776	2955	1905	2955	1908
Clinton	2337	1754	27 6	1992	27 9	1991
Clearfield	2786	1650	3037	1895	3040	1892
Columbia	3583	1965	4058	2077	4129	2003
Crawford	4969	6714	5390	7026	5392	7023
Cumberland	4567	4030	4433	3801	4448	3785
Dauphin	4301	5691	4538	6190	4554	6178
Delaware	2262	3647	2764	4010	2769	4009
Erie	3951	7237	4531	7702	4532	7699
Elk	916	876	1054	868	1055	807
Fayette	4359	3569	4772	3745	4723	3789
Franklin	4166	4278	4278	4321	4277	4319
Fulton	1055	775	1113	782	1113	782
Forest	76	100	.....	m'sg'd	.....	m'sg'd
Greene	3230	1699	3374	1722	3372	1720
Huntingdon	2239	3248	2498	3473	2498	3475
Indiana	2109	4458	2301	4842	2295	4842
Jefferson	1912	2015	2084	2070	2095	2075
Juniata	1814	1516	1863	1447	1867	1462
Lancaster	8592	14592	8570	15818	8572	15804
Lawrence	1410	3560	1716	3691	1715	3692
Lebanon	2698	4194	2858	4207	2854	4262
Lehigh	5731	4159	6305	4733	6307	4732
Luzerne	12387	8733	14420	9992	13489	9990
Lycoming	4448	3871	5011	4669	5057	4671
Mercer	3767	4410	4177	4795	4169	4795
M'Kean	714	877	809	963	810	982
Mifflin	1835	1725	1828	1858	1831	1854
Monroe	2699	705	2789	735	2791	738
Montgomery	8342	7286	8505	7918	8936	7709
Montour	1523	1131	1683	1194	1688	1192
N'thampton	6870	3859	7701	4452	7700	4446
N'thumb'r'd	3829	3360	4140	3694	4161	3680
Perry	2495	2581	2626	2670	2626	2670
Philadelphia	48817	54205	60508	70633	60858	69690
Pike	1085	360	1269	338	1271	337
Potter	620	1346	811	1604	811	1605
Schuylkill	10514	8793	9658	8192	9832	8184
Snyder	1926	1972	1343	1865	1342	1872
Somerset	1759	3062	1809	3195	1830	3089
Sullivan	761	436	843	461	843	462
Susquehan'a	298	4429	3377	4582	3378	4581
Tioga	1628	4791	2051	5410	2050	5411
Union	1287	1991	1340	2054	1340	2048
Venango	3492	4409	3761	4431	3755	4430
Warren	1572	2687	1882	2990	1880	2980
Washington	4712	4977	4948	4946	4945	4936
Wayne	2883	2357	3397	2698	3395	2693
Westmorel'd	6113	5046	6569	5335	6578	5330
Wyoming	1499	1408	1765	1649	1767	1552
York	8780	5896	9006	6053	9005	6048

1866—Geary's total vote.....307,274
Clymer's " " 290,096
Geary's majority..... 17,178

1868—Hartranft's total vote.....331,068
Boyle's " " 321,391
Hartranft's majority..... 9,677

1868—Campbell's total vote.....330,786
Ent's " " 321,607
Campbell's majority..... 9,179

A Democratic State—The Result in Indiana.

The following is the result in Indiana on Congressmen:

Districts	Republican.	Democrat.
First	16626	18120
Second	12343	18779
Third	14903	15568
Fourth	13413	13297
Fifth	15715	14683
Sixth	16454	16582
Seventh	16245	15568
Eighth	17233	14946
Ninth	15597	14656
Tenth	16551	14228
Eleventh	15489	14768
	170569	170702
		170569
		133

It will be seen that the Democrats have a majority in Indiana ôn the Congressional candidates, which is the true National test involved in the election. It is evident, therefore, that our friends can certainly carry Indiana for Seymour and Blair in November if they will only work, as we presume they will, with energy and zeal.—*Cin. Inquirer.*

OUR NEXT PRESIDENT.

HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR IN ALLEGHENY.

His Arrival and Reception at the St. Charles.

GRAND TURN OUT LAST NIGHT.

SPEECH OF GOV. SEYMOUR.

An Eloquent and Powerful Appeal.

The Tax Question Ably Discussed.

Sound Talk to the Workingmen.

Allegheny county has been anxiously waiting, since the announcement of his coming was first made, for the opportunity of hearing Horatio Seymour, the wise statesman, the patriotic man, and, we earnestly hope and trust, the next President of the United States. At last the opportunity arrived, and most worthily was it embraced. The immense turnout last evening to hear Governor Seymour effectually proved, that the Democratic party here is even more alive than ever, and that the Rads, even here in this stronghold, will have to do a lively job of waking up, before they can bury the grand old "corpse" that has so much vitality still in it.

THE RECEPTION.

It was announced that Gov. Seymour would arrive in Pittsburgh on the 12:20 train on the Pan-Handle Railroad, and yesterday morning a committee, duly appointed, proceeded, on the McDonald accommodation train, to Noblestown, to meet and welcome the distinguished guest. The committee consisted of General George W. Cass, Wm. Carr, Hon. James Blackmore, John Moorhead, Dr. E. Swentzel, Colonel Henry McCullough, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, F. M. Hutchinson, W. D. Moore, Robert M. Gibson, Frank Sellers, Wilfred B. Fetterman, Samuel McKee, Major T. Brent Swearingen, Christ. Magee, Andrew Burtt, John R. Large, R. S. Lynch, of Allegheny county; James Musgrave, Jackson Boggs, John W. Rohrer, of Armstrong county; Gen. H. D. Foster, Jas. Fenton, Hon. Jno. Latta, Maj. David Williams, of Westmoreland county; Lewis Mitchel, Jacob Zeigler, of Butler county; Col. Wm. Hopkins, Freeman Brady, Jr., of Washington county; Hon. Chas. E. Boyle, Hon. Thos. B. Searight, of Fayette county.

As the time for the arrival of the train drew near, crowds began to assemble at the Union Depot, and before eleven o'clock the building and platforms were thronged with eager, waiting watchers. A committee consisting of Chas. B. Strain, Hon. Henry A. Weaver, Robt. F. Hunt, Wm. H. Mechling, Col. N. P. Sawyer, Jas. Irwin, Henry Freyvogle, R. Koenig, Samuel P. Ross, John McEwen, Major P. Vierheller, Dr. Lobb, and Capt. James B. Moore, appointed to receive Gov. Seymour at the depot, were present. Carriages to convey Mr. Seymour and party to the St. Charles Hotel, were in waiting. A barouche, with four gray horses attached, awaited the guest and those of his immediate party.

At length the train approached, and before it had stopped, a rush was made for the car in which Mr. Seymour rode. As he appeared on the platform of the car, cheer after cheer rent the air, and the hearty cordial voices that swelled around him on all sides, must have assured the noble man who stood there, hat in hand, that the people hereabouts were all right.

The crowd was so dense that it was with the utmost difficulty that a passage could be forced through it to the carriages in waiting. At length, however, followed by the throng, the party reached the front of the depot, and took their seats in the carriage. Mr. Seymour was accompanied by Hon. Sanford E. Church, of New York, Francis Kernan, Esq., Utica, New York, and Augustus Schell, formerly Collector of the Port of New York, who took seats with him in the carriage. For a considerable time, the way was blocked by throngs who pressed to the side of the barouche for the privilege of shaking hands with the statesman.

AT THE ST. CHARLES.

The line of carriages proceeded to the St. Charles Hotel, the pavements all along being thronged with people cheering and waving hats and handkerchiefs. Arrived at the hotel, Mr. Seymour was received by a committee consisting of Ex-Gov. W. F. Johnson, Col. James P. Barr, Solomon Stein, Wm. J. Anderson, Dr. George H. Keyser, Francis Felix, R. J. Morrison, Jos. S. Finch, Simon Johnston, Hon. John M. Irwin, Alex. King, James H. Hopkins, R. H. Kerr, Esq., J. A. Strain, Esq., J. Roth, C. Cherry, Sr., J. T. Sabita, Alex. McIlwaine, Edward Eichenlaub, Dr. O. Hartung, and Z. L. Eisner.

After a brief time spent in rest and quiet in his room, Mr. Seymour proceeded to the residence of C. Zug, Esq., in Oakland, of whose genial hospitality he was the recipient at dinner.

Returning to the hotel, Mr. Seymour held a reception at his room, which, up to three o'clock, was constantly thronged with gentlemen anxious to pay their respects to the distinguished patriot. Subsequently a large number of ladies called upon him; and thus his time was occupied until evening.

The Evening.

Last evening was as delightful as it is possible to imagine. It seemed that the elements were combined to make the demonstration pleasant and successful. As night fell, the streets about the St. Charles Hotel filled rapidly with waiting crowds, while the hotel itself was full of men, young and old, growing more eager and more impatient as the time drew near for the appearance of the man they all waited for.

At about half past seven o'clock Mr. Seymour left his room, attended by Ex-Governor Johnston and other distinguished men, and, making his way with difficulty through the halls and down the stairs, took his seat in a barouche, to proceed to Allegheny.

THE DEMONSTRATION.

It was not the purpose to have what could be called a torchlight procession last night. Our candidate was to be escorted to the Allegheny Diamond, where he was to speak. The various Democratic clubs of the cities and vicinity were invited to march independently to the place of meeting, each taking its own route. Yet, had the various organizations that assisted to make the demonstration last night so great a success, been placed in one line and marched in divisions under one leadership we venture the assertion that it would have surpassed any demonstration of the kind during the campaign. The streets in all directions resounded with music and gleamed with the torches of marching bodies of men. Club after club, their ranks full, defiled along the thoroughfares, till it seemed as if they would never stop, while the pavements everywhere were crowded with men, women and children, enthusiastically cheering and waving handkerchiefs and hats. The St. Charles Hotel, the POST Building and various other buildings were brilliantly illuminated and displayed various decorations, while red and blue fire, rockets, &c., flashed at frequent intervals.

ON FIFTH AVENUE.

The Young Men's Jackson Democratic Association were assigned the post of honor, that of escort to Mr. Seymour. Nearly two hundred strong they turned out, and we confidently assert that nowhere has been seen a finer body of gentlemen than these. Headed by the Great Western Band, they took up the line of march. They marched in two divisions. One half the delegation, eighteen files, followed the band; then came the carriage containing Mr. Seymour, Ex-Governor Johnston and two other gentlemen. Following the carriage were eighteen files more of the escort.

Following the Jackson Association marched the Fourth Ward Democratic Club, dressed in red shirts and black pants. This club was out in strong force, and made a fine appearance.

Next came six carriages, containing members of the various committees, and distinguished gentlemen.

Shortly after these had passed, the Sixth and Seventh ward Clubs, preceded by a band of music, marched down the street with blazing torches.

Next, after a brief interval, came the Central Jackson Guards, headed by the Franklin Band, playing lively music. The Guards were dressed in red shirts and black pants.

Next came the East Liberty Jackson Guards, headed by a martial band.

Following these came the Fifth and Third Ward Club, one hundred and twenty strong, dressed in red shirts and black pants. They were headed by a brass band.

Soon after these had passed the Eleventh Ward Club marched by, to the music of fife and drum, and uniformed with red shirts. Following these came the Eighth Ward Club, similarly dressed, and close behind them marched the Eighth and Eleventh Ward Juvenile Club, composed of numerous youthful patriots, dressed in white shirts, black pants and white caps.

A brief pause, and then, marching to the music of a band, appeared the First Ward Club, dressed in white shirts and black pants.

Next came the Fourteenth Ward Club, dressed in white shirts and black pants.

Soon after they had passed, the East Birmingham Jackson Guards, mounted, one hundred strong, rode past, preceded by a band in a wagon.

Immediately after these, marched the South Pittsburgh Club, followed by the South Pittsburgh Glee Club, in a wagon.

All the Clubs carried torches, and bore appropriate and suggestive transparencies.

ALONG PENN STREET.

In addition to the numerous large delegations that marched down Fifth avenue, there were displays on Penn street that fully equalled, if they did not exceed in numbers, grandeur, and enthusiasm, those already mentioned. The Democracy of the Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fifteenth, and other wards, were out in their full strength, and elicited universal admiration.

The Ninth Ward Club turned out nearly two hundred voters, all carrying torches. Upon the transparencies borne by this gallant band of Democrats, were the following inscriptions and devices: Accompanying a representation of Grant kicking a Hebrew out of the Department of Tennessee, were the words, "Order No. 11." Upon another side, "The Radical Congress Appropriated to Themselves 36 Dozen of Jack-knives Last Session." Another: (*Dem.*)—"When did Gen. Lee get the Union dissolved? (*Rad.*)—When he surrendered." The members of the club were attired in white shirts, black pants, and red belts.

The Twelfth Ward Club carried a large number of transparencies, bearing the following inscriptions: "Truth and Justice will Prevail." "The President Directs me to Return his Thanks to Governor Seymour and his Staff for their Energetic and Prompt Action.—E. M. STANTON." "Our Debt is Increasing at the rate of $8,000,000 a Month! What a Blessing!" "Economy, Less Taxes, and a Reduction of the National Debt.—SEYMOUR." "In a time of Peace, the Workingmen Support an Army of 60,000. 'Let us have Peace.'" "Butler says Mrs. Surratt was Murdered. So say we." "Remember that Colfax swore, in 1854, that he would not vote for a Foreigner or a Catholic." "Let there be no more Robbery of the Government under the cry of Loyalty." "Grant has no Policy." "Radical Friends—the Bondholders, the Treasury Plunderers, the Cotton and Spoon Thieves. Our Friends—the toiling Masses."

The Fourteenth Ward Club made an immense display of men, torches, banners and transparencies. Inscriptions—"The Constitution that suited our fathers will suit us." "We demand a Government of white men."

The Fifteenth Ward Club also came out in large force, the members neatly and handsomely arrayed in white shirts and black pants, and bearing torches. "Don't give up the ship," was one of the many suggestive inscriptions on their transparencies.

The Eleventh Ward Democratic Club, attired in red shirts, black pants and caps, made a highly creditable appearance. Inscription on transparency—"Liberty—Born July 4, 1776. Died March 4, 1861. Resurrected July 4, 1868." "Eleventh ward O. K."

The First ward turned out quite a large delegation, equipped with torches and banners, and dressed in white shirts, black pants and red caps. Upon one of their banners was a representation of the Radical bull "Reconstruction," tearing the Constitution into fragments. Another represented H. G. holding a buck nigger by the hand, whom he introduces as his candidate for President in 1872.

The Tenth ward made an immense display of voters, with torches, banners, &c., and were accompanied by an excellent band of music.

M'CLURE TOWNSHIP.

Over in Allegheny the McClure township delegation marched up to the place of meeting with more than two hundred torches. They carried a number of beautiful transparencies and banners.

ALLEGHENY CLUBS.

Our sister city was up to the marks, in the number and enthusiam of her delegations.

The First Ward Club turned out one hundred men with torches and appropriate transparencies, and presented a neat appearance, as they deployed into the Diamond.

The Third and Fourth wards, too, were well represented, their combined delegations numbering in the neighborhood of three hundred men, with torches and suggestive transparencies

The Fifth Ward Club came upon the grounds one hundred and fifty strong, all bearing torches, and at regular intervals were carried tranparencies, on which were inscribed telling mottoes.

One of these was highly suggestive, being a picture of Ulysses S. G. walking a tight rope, one end of which was held by a negro, and the other attached to a stack of muskets, with the words underneath: "Massa, where will you and the party be if the stack breaks, or the negro lets go?" referring, of course, to the military and Ethioplan support by which the Radicals endeavor to retain power.

After these came the Sixth Ward Club, one hundred strong, with torches and transparencies, and presenting a fine turn out.

THE SCENE AT THE DIAMOND.

The scene at the Diamond, in Allegheny, when the procession escorting Governor Seymour arrived on the ground, was one which will long be remembered. The speaker's stand for the occasion was on the southwest side of the City Hall. For some time before the procession came over from Pittsburgh, an immense crowd had assembled about this stand in expectation of its arrival. John R. Large, Esq., entertained the assemblage in some forcible remarks, until the head of the procession made its appearance on Federal street at the Diamond. Instantly the cry of "Seymour!" "Seymour!" was taken up by the mass of people, and the most enthusiastic cheering welled up from the throats of the unterified Democracy. Governor Seymour, escorted by the Young Men's Jackson Democratic Club, approached the stand from Ohio street. At this time, the entire square, in the rear of the City Hall, was packed so that it was with the utmost difficulty the Governor could reach the stand. By dint of pushing and shoving a way was made for him, and when our noble candidate advanced to the point of the platform, so that he could be discovered by the vast assemblage surrounding it, a tremendous shout of welcome was sent up—a good old-fashioned Democratic cheer—such a one, as we imagine, greeted Old Hickory in his palmy days, when he was surrounded by the hosts of the Democracy.

We have never before seen such a crowd in this region, as that which was gathered in the Diamond at the time of Governor Seymour's arrival. When we say the northwest side of the Diamond was packed, with living, breathing, enthusiastic Democratic humanity, we use a familiar phrase, but one that truly illustrates the denseness of the mass. It was almost a solid body. When one or two or half a dozen men attempted to move in or out of the crowd, the whole mass swayed to and fro, so closely was it packed together. This crowd extended across Ohio street, and into the southwest section of the Diamond. At the stand on the northeast side of the square, opposite the front of the City Hall, the crowd was very large, while the whole extent of Federal street was occupied by moving masses of men.

It will not be denied that while there have been large turnouts in this city, on the occasion of daylight processions, when the people of the entire western end of the State participated, yet never before has there been gathered together in this section, at a night meeting, such an immense assemblage as that which welcomed Governor Seymour last night to the Iron City.

Soon after the Governor had ascended the stand, Hon. Edgar Cowan, of Westmoreland county, was named President of the meeting, and was cordially greeted by three rousing cheers. Mr. Cowan said but a few words, and then presented Governor Seymour to the vast assemblage. The cheers with which the Governor was met when he first ascended the stand were renewed with intensified earnestness. He commenced to speak, but the crowd, in their enthusiasm and eagerness to see and hear him, swayed about so that it was impossible for him to be heard. Then the crowd cheered again. Then Governor Seymour essayed once more to speak; but the cheering was redoubled, and the enthusiastic shouting of his admirers showed that his attempt to make himself heard was a futile one. The curiosity to see him, at the start, overcame the desire that he should be heard. We have never witnessed a scene of such unbounded, earnest, and heartfelt enthusiasm.

Governor Seymour's voice had been so impaired by his recent out door speeches at the West, that he was compelled to abandon, for a brief time, all attempt to make himself heard by the mass of people surrounding him on all sides.

Hon. Francis Kernan, of Utica, New York, then advanced to the front of the stand, and addressed the crowd, explaining the reason of the cessation of the Governor's remarks. Mr. Kernan referred in glowing terms to the reception Governor Seymour had met with in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and the great effect of the speeches made by him, in arousing the Democracy and conservative Republicans to a true sense of the real isues of the election. Mr. K. then took up the subject of reconstruction, and the Radical policy in relation thereto, and showed its inconsistency and tyranny in most forcible terms. He was loudly cheered as one after another, he exposed the enormities of the Congressional policy.

After speaking for a brief time, Mr. Kernan withdrew, and Governor Seymour once more advanced to the front of the platform to address the people. He was received with a warmth that showed his hold upon the people better than words can describe it.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR'S SPEECH.

MY FRIENDS:—This is my first visit to the City of Pittsburgh. I have known much of your city from its history. I had faint and general ideas of its aspect. I knew it to be one of the most prosperous cities of the Union. But as I have come here over the great prairies of the Western States, I was astonished at its resources; I was struck with its position upon this noble river; and I stand before you to-night with new conceptions of the importence of this part of the country. I came here to-night in a spirit, I trust, of earnest patriotism, to discuss great questions which concern the American people. I said that I was a stranger to your city. I know but little of its business. I am not familiar with the peculiar business interests in which you are engaged, but yet I venture to say that this is true; that your manufacturers find themselves perplexed with regard to the future conduct of their business. I venture to say that the laboring men of this city find themselves burthened by heavy taxation. I venture to say that here, as in other portions of our land, there is a great degree of uncertainty which checks the prosperity which you would otherwise enjoy.

At this point there was great confusion in the vicinity of the stand, and as Gov. Seymour had spoken for several consecutive evenings, his voice failed, whereupon he gave way for Hon. Francis Kernan, of New York, who made a speech of an half hour's duration. He commenced by saying:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The great trouble is that the Democratic party down here is too large; [Great laughter and cheering] but if you will wait a few moments I will address you in the meantime, until Gov. Seymour has relieved his voice so that he can speak to you.

Mr. Kernan then continued at some length, after which, amid great cries for Seymour, the latter gentleman was introduced by Mr. Kernan, as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Although our candidate cannot be heard to-night by you, I thank God we have got a candidate who we are not afraid to show, and who can talk when his voice is in order. [Great cheering.]

Gov. Seymour then appeared, and spoke as follows:

I wish I had the voice to speak to you to-night, for there is much which I wish to say. I intended to address myself on this occasion to the business men and the laboring men of this city. I think there are some evils in the conduct of our Government which concern them. I think the prosperity of your great city is retarded by mal-administration of public affairs. [Cheers.] Let

me say one word to those laboring men within the sound of my voice. [Cries—"We all want to see you."] What is the meaning of this taxation which rests on you? If there was no such thing as taxation direct or indirect six hours of toil would give to a man as good support as he now obtains from ten hours' toil. I believe it would give him a better support. Remember that you pay the Government more in the price which you pay for every article which you buy, than you hand directly to the tax-gatherer. Remember that, before you give your family their food and before you give them their clothing, you are heavily taxed in the price which you pay for these articels. Do not forget this, in considering the effects of heavy taxation upon you.

Now, suppose the mechanics of Pittsburgh paid no taxation; suppose they bought all things at first cost, relieved from any kind of taxation on the part of your Government. When you had worked six hours you could throw down your sledge, your hammer, your saw, and say, now we will go home, or, if we wished to prolong our toil, we will lay up the accumulation of what we earn for a future day, but when you are ready to go, a man comes up and lays his hand on your shoulder and says, stop, you are bound to support your Government. That is true. You ought to go back, then, and work, I think, one hour and no more than one hour, to pay your share of taxation. You then prepare to leave the workshop again, but you are called back and told that you ought to pay your share of the public debt. That is true. You ought to do so; and so you go back and work cheerfully for two hours beyond the time it is necessary to work to support yourselves for these objects. You then say, having toiled for eight hours, I will go home to my family; I will improve my mind; I will pass my time as my interest or my pleasure dictates, but the official returns again says, no, you must work two hours a day more, because under this Government there are sixty thousand officials to be supported. The records show you that this is true. You must work two hours more because those who control affairs at Washington had seen fit to give the South, not their ancient government, but a government of armies which you must support. You, mechanics of Pittsburgh, must continue your hours of toil to carry out a policy which is unconstitutional and unjust. [Cheers.] Remember, men who hear me, that the injustice of this policy does not fall alone upon the poor and impoverished South. It falls on you. Study it out. It may come in subtle forms. But I tell you it is this unwise, unjust and unreasonable taxation, which is the result of the policy of our rulers, that lengthens out your hours of toil. You remember the time was when you did not know a Government officer, unless, perhaps, it was a postmaster. Now they surround you wherever you go; they find you out in every corner of the land. The structure of our Government has been changed by the oppressive system of taxation growing out of the wanton waste of the public money, and springing from the disregard of Constitutional obligations. You want your employer to prosper, you want the manufacture of iron and glass to be carried on with such success, that there may be demand and competition for labor. I appeal to the employers, if there are any here to-night, although they may differ with me in political opinions. What is it that disturbs you in your business pursuits? You want certainty of legislation. Has there been certainty of legislation with regard to tariff? Has there been certainty of legislation with regard to currency? Have you the markets which you once had? Does not every intelligent manufacturer of this thriving city know that for the last two or three years he has been constantly perplexed in his business affairs, and in his calculations as to what he should do in the future, by the uncertainty of the action of the party in power. I never met a manufacturer, whatever his political views might be, who was satisfied with the conduct of the men in power. What are you called upon to do in this election? If you vote the Republican ticket, you say that their policy has been right; you encourage them to go on. They will point to the result of that election as proof that the public will is with them. How is it with your laboring men? How is it with your employers and enterprising manufacturers of this city? If you see fit to elect the Republican ticket, you say that that policy has been right. I appeal to you in your own interests whether you can afford to say that this country has been wisely and well governed during the past four years. [Cries of "No, no."]

Now the evil in this country is that its burthens are not put on equally. Another evil in this election is that the public mind has been turned away from the great questions which should concern it. When we wish to talk with our Republican friends about our own business interests of the North, they refuse to listen to us, and attempt to direct the attention of the people to what they allege to be disorder and violence at the South. Read a Republican paper. Its columns are filled with the charge that life is unsafe at the South. Why is this? When they put forth the resolutions of their Convention, they congratulated you that reconstruction was a success. I will tell you.

When you go to the city of New York on just such an evening as this, with the moon shining brightly in the Heavens, and walk down Broadway, its principal street, you will sometimes find a man there with a telescope, who proposes to give you a view through it of that distant orb. When you look at it, when you see it swinging through space, when you mark the wonders of its surface, your thoughts are lifted up from this world, and you are engaged in lofty contemplation. You will generally find afterwards that your pocket has been picked. [Laughter.] These men know when they want to do a wrong that they must occupy your minds with some distant subject, so that you will be attracted from the care of what is in your person. I do not stand here to compare our Republican friends with criminals. I admit that they have equal earnestness, and as large a share of virtue, of intelligence, and of patriotism as we have. But I complain that they have forced it this time to turn away public attention from home interests, in order to prevent the American people from sitting in calm judgment upon their conduct of the affairs of Government and of those questions which peculiarly concern the North.

There are twenty millions of people in our section of the country. Do we not owe it to ourselves to give some attention to its interests? Is there not something owing to you, who stand before me, to this great crowd, in the vigor of manhood, toiling to uphold the prosperity of the country? Why should not your interests be considered as well as matters which effect the Southern States of this Confederacy. Now what is it, that hinders your progress? In the first place, you of the city of Pittsburgh have to pay too much interest for all the money you borrow. The manufacturer says he wants more tariff, because interest is higher here than it is abroad, and we must overcome that difficulty. That has always been looked upon as a strong argument. But what has been the result of Republican rule? We used to pay six or seven per cent. interest; but I think you will find that you pay eight or nine per cent. to-day in Pittsburg. [A voice—"Yes, and ten."] It is because your Government is a borrower. It is because the credit of your Government is tainted in the markets of the world, for the reason that the people of the United States have to pay more than ten per cent. interest on the money which they borrow. That has carried the rates up for every business man all over the country. But this difficulty is greatly increased by the action of the Government. When the rate of interest increases, the cost of manufacturing increases. When taxation is heavy, it costs the laborer more to live and it costs more to carry on a prosperous business. In this way your high tariff is neutralized. Another difficulty under which you labor is that you have lost your rightful markets which the Almighty gave you, when he ordered the Ohio to flow into the Mississippi, and the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico. It was intended that from this point down that mighty stream there should be intercourse among the people. Why has not these markets been restored to you? Why have not the business interests of this great city been put upon the best ground? I ask my Republican friend engaged in manufacturing, how he can support a party that destroys his interests by sinking the credit of the Nation and by taking away the markets which rightfully belong to him? This Government could once borrow money at five per cent., and you know they now pay an interest which sometimes, in view of the premium on gold, has amounted to ten per cent. If this is so, what force was there in the argument you formerly urged in favor of protection by tariffs because interest was so high? You said you wanted tariffs because it cost more here to live than elsewhere. When you sustain a policy which increases the cost of living on the part of your laborer, you have increased that evil. You complain that you want a market, and when you uphold a party which has been in power nearly four years since the war ended, and who has not given us back our Union, and have not restored our former relationships with the South, you aid a party that deprives you of your rightful market. Look into these questions during the week that remains to you to fairly consider your interests in this election. You have been talking about the affairs of the South for four years, and is it too much to ask you to consider now the interests of your laboring men, your business men, and your manufacturers? By approving the party in power you act injurious on your own interests rather than upon any other interest of the section of the country. Do you not owe it, as a duty to yourselves, to your country, and to the future, to lay aside all passion and prejudice, and look closely into the management of the party in power, as it affects the people of the North?

I cannot, my friends, say all I wish to say at this time. I stand before you as one who may be mistaken in his views, but who loves his country with his whole heart. [Great applause.]

In the course of my long journey, I have spoken with the purpose of advocating certain political views, but I trust I was animated by no unworthy passions or prejudices, and it gives me pleasure to say that when I have been brought in contact with my Republican friends, and when they have had it in their power to give me any facilities over the railroads, or otherwise, they would have been most cheerfully and most courteously rendered. If I had, when I started, undue prejudices, they would have been wiped out of my mind. But more than all this. I have seen as I have never seen before, the greatness, the fertility, the magnificence of this land of ours. I have seen where our great inland lakes stretch out their blue expansive waters. I have followed the course of our magnificent system of wires. I have traversed those plains of the West, so wonderful in their fertility, and now I am brought here to-day to find a land that teems with riches in the bowels of its hills, and that grows great and prosperous by the skill and enterprise of its citizens. My whole heart swells with pride in the contemplation of these things, and I could not allow myself, unless that I was less than a man, to stand before audiences like this, except as one who wished to serve you and serve all his fellow citizens. [Great applause.]

Why may we not have peace in this land? Why may we not have the Government of our fathers? Why may we not live together as brothers and aid each other in the distresses and difficulties growing out of the late war? Why can we not, in the spirit of those who went out to fight our battles, try to heal the wounds of the body politic? How was it with you who served your country on the battle fields? Do you remember the scenes of bloody strife? Do you remember how your spirits fired up with the desire of maintaining the cause of the Union, and how, while the fight went on, you struck down those who stood in your pathway; but when the conflict ended, and the smoke of the battle rolled away, and you traversed the field of blood and suffering, did you see in that rising form before you, other than a fellow man who had friends who loved him at home, and who, though he wore a different uniform from yours, you were willing to kneel down and nurse as a brother. Why is it a statesman cannot learn a lesson of magnanimity from those who fought the battles of our country? Go once more to those fields that were plowed up with deadly shot, and devastated by the ravages of war, and you will find the grass growing green and luxurious there, and the tender plant flourishing in beauty unharmed.

The good God above us has taught us a lesson that we should heed. He has taught us how he would wipe away the marks of deadly strife and rancor. Cannot those who govern our country heed this lesson? Cannot we cherish in our hearts the beautiful flowers of charity? Cannot we allow the wounds to be cured that now disfigure the body politic? Cannot we once more, in the spirit of our fathers rebuild our Union formed by statesmen from all parts of this broad land? Why, men of Pennsylvania, it was in your own great commercial city of Philadelphia that George Washington, Jefferson, Rutzger, Pinckney, Adams, Jay, and other great men, North and South, when the Revolutionary War was done, met for the purpose of forming the Government under which we live. Why not now, within the bounds of this great ancient State, so full of glorious memory—why not now say, as you can say next week, by your ballot, that you will renew and restore the Union of our fathers? A change of a few thousands in the vast multitude of men who deposited their ballots a few days since, would give to this Union new life, so that it would stand erect once more before the nations of the world. Our bonds would not sell in the markets of Europe less than the bonds of the Turk, and our National credit would not be held in contempt in the markets of the world. Our Government would no longer compete with the business men and mechanics who desire capital, by saying to the money lender that it will pay a higher rate of interest for his money than any one else.

They have dragged the Chief Magistrate of the Nation before a tribunal which decided upon its verdict before it had heard the evidence. They have established a military despotism over some of the most ancient States of this Confederacy. They have dragged men before military tribunals, depriving them of all the rights which all our people regard as most sacred. They have indulged in unequalled legislation.

I do ask you, my Republican friends, if these things have not paved the way for infinite difficulties. I ask you, upon reviewing the condition of your country, and your business interests, if you are prepared to say that you endorse all that has been done, and will encourage these men to go on as they have gone on during the past four years. Will you not rather give them a check, which will stay them in their dangerous career?

I have but one more word to say to you men of Pittsburgh. At the next election act like men. If your convictions are that we are wrong, sustain the party you deem to be right. If you think we are right, let no power under the Heavens stand in your way, when you march up to give your verdict on the acts of your rulers. When the day comes that power, or money, or influence can turn you aside, when you are about to exercise one of your highest privileges—when the day comes that the ballot does not honestly speak the wishes and sentiments of the voters, then our liberties are about to perish.

I must close these imperfect remarks. I have spoken over a great many States to just such crowds as this. I have never seen you before. In all probability I shall never see you again. When I now bid you good by, I bid you good bye for ever. It is a little thing to you or me how this election may terminate; but it is a great thing so far as it tells upon the future of our country that even at this time we should do right, and according to our honest convictions.

My friends, I now bid you good night, and from my heart, without regard to your political views, I can say, may God bless you in your persons and homes, and so guide us all in our actions as to uphold our Constitution, preserve our liberties, and keep unbroken this glorious Union, forever and forever. [Tremendous cheering.]

STAND NO. 2.

An immense, crushing mass of human it had collected around the stand at the west prior to the approach of Hon. Horatio Seymour, suite and escort, all eager to get a first glimpse of the illustrious guest. Such a surging, swaying, excited and enthusiastic crowd we have scarcely ever had the pleasure of witnessing.

From the stand at the west end of the Diamond, in every direction, the ground was literally covered with a wedged mass of people. North, South, East, and West were multitudes of men, whose hearts throbbed with honest and glowing pride, at the proud thought of having assembled to do honor to our next Chief Executive.

Federal and Ohio streets, north and south, were thronged with solid masses of men, sprinkled with the omnipresent and ever-welcome ladies, whose cheers, and shouts of greeting rent the firmament.

After Governor Seymour and escort had arrived at stand No. 1, it was evident that it was not in the compass of human voice to reach to the extremity of the crowd; and a large number of delegations proceeded to stand No. 2, on the northeast portion of the commons, where a meeting was improvised, by the appointment of J. R. Large, Esq., as President, and Messrs. Robert Means, Alex. Greenwalt, F. P. Byrne, B. Gray, R. P. Getty, and W. T. Farley, as Vice Presidents, with reporters of the press as Secretaries.

J. H. Trainor, Esq., of Steubenville, Ohio, was then introduced to the assembly here, and entertained them for over an hour in an able, humorous, and effective address, in which he discussed the financial question and Radical reconstruction policy in an exhaustive manner, and was frequently and loudly applauded.

At the close of his speech, the Liddell Glee Club, of the Twelfth ward, sang two excellent campaign songs, in a manner highly appreciated by the audience.

J. H. Springer, Esq., of Philadelphia, was next introduced, and delivered a short but telling argument, at the close of which the various clubs collected around this stand, formed in order, and returned to Pittsburgh.

A DETOUR BY THE "OLD THIRD."

Upon arriving at the corner of Lacock and Federal streets, the delegation from the old Third ward, finding the latter street so densely blocked up as to impede their progress, made a detour through Lacock and Anderson streets to Ohio, down which they marched to the place of meeting, arriving there several minutes in advance of the main column.

CONCLUSION.

Altogether, the Democracy of this vicinity may well be proud of the demonstration last night. It gave solid token of the present, and brilliant promise for the future. It struck a wholesome terror to the souls of the overweening bondocracy, and cheered anew the undismayed hearts that have always beat so steadfastly. Governor Seymour, after being escorted back to the Hotel, expressed extreme gratification, as well as much surprise at the overwhelming welcome accorded him here.

At an early hour this morning, Mr. Seymour will leave for the East on a special train on the Pennsylvania Railroad. He will speak at Harrisburg this afternoon, at Reading this evening, and at Philadelphia on Friday evening.

In this connection we would acknowledge the courtesy of the Republican Executive Committee of Allegheny county, in unanimously tendering their stand in the Allegheny Diamond for the use of Governor Seymour last evening. This stand was used by the Democracy, and was the stand from which Messrs. Trainor and Springer delivered addresses mentioned elsewhere.

OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT.

As the Eleventh ward delegation were marching down Duncan street, a number of stones were thrown at them, one of which struck a member of the club on the back of the head, knocking him senseless. The injured man was carried to his home by his friends. His injuries, though painful, are not serious.

At the corner of Tannehill street and Centre avenue a number of stones, bricks and other missilies were thrown at the same delegation from the darkness of the first mentioned street. Pursuit was made, but the cowardly ruffians escaped in the darkness.

GOV. SEYMOUR.

ARRIVAL AT COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Escorted by an Immense Crowd to Capital Square.

Brilliant and Powerful Address.

EFFECTIVE AND CONVINCIMG ARGUMENTS.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

COLUMBUS, October 27.—Gov. Seymour arrived here at 2 P. M., to-day, and was received at the depot by an immense crowd and escorted by the enthusiastic multitude to Capital Square.

On his arrival there, he was introduced by Senator Thurman, and spoke as follows:

I am glad to have a chance to stand before the people of Ohio at their Capital It has given me pleasure, during my journey, to pass through so large portion of the country, that I have never seen before, no only have had this currency to buy produce but this additional capital all the year round for business purposes. Illinois wants more currency than you, and she has only about ten millions, while Massachusetts, with half the population of Illinois, has fifty-seven millions, though they do not want currency there, because business in Massachusetts is not carried on, and never was, with currency. You know they do not want it, because when you want it from them, and pay interest enough, you get it. Let us see why the men of Illinois find the value of their produce put down. The great mass of the currency is placed under the control of the moneyed centres, chiefly Wall street. In consequence of this centralization there, men borrow large sums which are withdrawn from the market, and locked up for the purpose of making money scarce. That knocks down stocks; it knocks down property. They want to buy, perchance, your corn, when you cannot get the money to forward to the market. They have the means to buy when they are ready, and thus make monstrous speculation. They are doing it to-day in New York, for the purpose of putting down railroad stocks, and in doing that, they put down your corn and pork. We see these evils, because the Government did what was clearly unfair in destributing this circulation. What has been the result? You think you are free and independent citizens of Ohio. Perhaps you are, for some purposes; but you find speculative power arising from this bad legislation, which steps into your fields and warehouses, and strikes down the value of the products of your labor. That is a large reduction from your independence. It curses you and us.

When men have brought up Railroad stocks or corn and beef and pork, the currency, not needed here in winter, rolls into New York. The banker goes to the speculator, and offers to lend him money at low interest. You pay ten or twelve per cent. interest, because you have to borrow from the East; when in New York it is five or six per cent. The speculator takes it; buys up this very property, which has been cut down in value by holding it; puts up its price against the laborer of the East so high that it cannot be purchased, and it is not even got out of way of your next crops.

Every man who desires to go into this election, doing his duty to himself and his country, can tell these things for himself. The records show you where this currency was distributed. Did they distribute your quota for men to go to to the battle field in the same way? Oh, no! Ohio, Illinois and Indiana had a hard rule applied, by which they sent numbers to the war, beyond their proportion, because they did not make the population basis, but were able bodied men. For the first time in the history of the world our New England friends were exceedingly modest. They declared that you were much more able bodied people than they were. [Laughter.] Was the monopoly of putting out the banks given to you, as you fought? No! According to your population? No! It was given to those, already owners of the vast proportion of Government bonds. [Cheers.] It was unequal. There was no need of it. No man can give a reason for it. They cannot say that they were not warned. For if no higher warning was given, than I could utter as Chief Magistrate of the most populous State of the Union, I protested against it as a wrong done you. It was not for me to look out for your interests directly, but it was my duty, as Governor of New York, to know what made our prosperity. We have the great commercial city of the Union in our borders. We have four millions of people. I looked to see what made us great, and I found it was the West. We sell your products; buy what you want in foreign lands; carry your prop[illegible] and diffuses wealth all over.

I found that it was my duty in studying the interests of the State of New York, to take care that you were not injured. I protested against sectionalizing the currency, and laying the foundation of evils, which now afflict you of Ohio, and all the agricultural States. I saw this was full of evil to my own constituents. When produce is put up by speculators, as I have explained, the laboring man of the East suffers. It is a wrong to the producer in the West, and to the consumer in the East. [A voice, "That is so." Cheers.]

Men of Ohio, you may be willing to bear these things for yourselves, but as a citizen of New York, I implore you, have *pity* upon the laboring poor in our State. [Cheers.] You must judge how far you care for your own interests; but I have a right to stand before you and plead for the interests of the poor in the great commercial cities of the East. I will not attempt to follow this argument out. Your own judgments tell you that every word I have uttered is true. The record tells you how the division was made. How do these things come about? Our Republican friends come before you to ask the people of the North to declare that they have done right, and when you have done that they will say that you encouraged them to go on in the same course in the future. You cannot get rid of that. You will say so, if you put their ticket in office. Will you do it? [Cries of no, no.]

But I have not come to the bottom of this evil yet. How does it happen that during the last eight years, we find the burthens and privileges of the government so unequally distributed?

There has been a policy at work during the last six or seven years to sectionalize powes. Let me show you how this is. You know when we formed our Constitution, we said we would keep alive State rights. To do this, we let the smallest State have as many Senators as the largest. That was meant for their protection; and, to show more clearly that this was a limited partnership firm, as fully enduring as time, and limited none the less. Now, how has that feature of our Government been so perverted as to produce these great evils? Look at the Senate. A majority of the people of the United States live in nine States: New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois Kentucky, Missouri, Wisconsin, and Michigan. They have eighteen Senators—one-third. The people of Ohio agree to that so long as it is the fair working of our institutions, according to the original compact. But when it is made to invade your rights, you ought not to approve of it. When this Government puts power into the hands of the Senate, and then fills that Senate with sham States, without population, and gives it control over your affairs, which does not rightfully belong to it, that is an injustice to a majority of the people of this county. The Senators from the Western States, not seeing the bearing of it, voted for it, because it said they wanted to vote down President Johnson, and by these measures the people of Ohio (nearly three millions) have been practically disfranchised. Two men sitting in the Senate of the United States from the State of Florida, one who went from the State of New York and who is unknown; the other from some other quarter do not represent the white people of that State They do not even represent the negroes, because they do not know there is a Senate, and yet they cast the same vote with Senators from the great central States. It is not merely a wrong done the people of Florida, it is a wrong to you when two such men become your rulers. Add up these States. There are only because I have unfolded before me its great plains, and its fertile fields, but because I have also had an opportunity to meet so many of its citizens. It adds to that pleasure in having received from my political opponents those courtesies, which go so far to disarm the asperity of a political canvass. I stand before you now in no self-seeking spirit. It is not because I want to take upon myself the care, the anxieties, or the responsibilities of the executive office; but it is because I am concerned at the condition of my country. When I pass through your own great State—when I see its fertile farms—when I meet its sturdy laborers—I feel that if there is not unqualified prosperity here, it is not because God has not given us a fair rentage; it is not because labor is not honestly put forth; but it is because mistakes have been made by those who conduct our public affairs. When I turn to the commercial articles of the newspapers, to-day, I see that the price of your products goes down; I see it said, that the pork and the corn, raised by your labor, is not bearing the price you had a right to expect. This is a serious thing. It does not concern mere money making. It concerns the well being of the families of our country by the fireside and the comfort of the family circle. It is further reaching, even, than this. All men agree that it is upon the prosperity of agriculture, that we base our hopes for the prosperity of the land.

I see another complaint. Your business men look anxiously forward to see if they are to have a currency wherewith to send their products forward to market. Why is it, that the people of Ohio and of the north-west, to-day, with all their natural advantages, feel perplexity? We learn that the scarcity of that currency grows out of no commercial cause; or out of no misfortune; but it is made by speculators who, for the purpose of putting down stocks in the Eastern markets, or for the purpose of buying your produce at a low rate, have contracted the volume of the currency for unworthy and selfish purposes. How happens it, then, that in our free government, that we thought a free government, there is a power above that government that can so affect you, in your homes and in all your dearest interests? What influence is this, that without legal jurisdiction, can so tell upon the interests of our country? If it is the fault of men in power; if it is the inevitable consequence of the policy of the Government; then I ask all men within sound of my voice, to think well, before they declare by their votes at this election, whether the policy of that party has been right. You are to decide one way or the other upon this policy. It is not a question merely of men. It does not matter, whether my distinguished opponent, or myself shall be elected, except as this election is the verdict of the people upon the conduct of your rulers, during the past four years.

How happens it, that selfish men, in the marts of commerce, can thus speculate upon your dearest interests? I think I can tell you. I do not stand here, to-day, to avow any principle, or assert any views, touching this question, which I did not put forth years ago, in an official position. I should feel myself degraded, even, while knowing the infirmities of human nature, if I felt I had only formed views, which I present to you, now, when a candidate for office. I can point to the record of the past, to show you, that they were formed, when I owed a duty, as Governor of New York, to the population of that great State.

Probably we could not help one evil. If a debt was to be created, it was necessarily sectional. The bonds could only be taken in the wealthier portion of the land. It was a great evil to divide our country into debtor and creditor States. The men in power were not found to see that they made as little debt as they could. They created a banking system; and before they did so, they destroyed your banking system in Ohio, and in every State. They taxed them out of existence. They took upon themselves the responsibilty, not only of giving you a currency, but of giving it to you in a fair way. Did they do so?

I held that that banking system was bad and as Governor of New York, when a law was passed authorizing our banks to organize under it, I vetoed that law. I could not see why the government should print and secure bills and then give to the men holding them three hundred thousand dollars in bonds—a privilege so valuable that at one time, when specie was low, it taxed the people thirty millions a year, or one fourth as much as the interest upon the English national debt. But let that go by. If the system was fairly right or wrong, it ought to have been carried out; and as they had taken from the people their state currency, they were bound to give back by some fair rule. What did they do? The people of New York had a great many bonds, New England had many bonds, and the East made a great deal of money out of the war. You made some, but not as much. When this privilege was given out, they should have said, "Here, all great states of the West want a currency, because they do business with it; and they shall have it, according to the rule of proportion." If they departed from the rule, they should have given more to the West than to the East. We use bank checks instead of currency in business, in New York. The New York banks, under the old system, would not be at an expense of printing bank bills, so little were they used. They would not now, but it is a monopoly worth a great deal more. In distributing the currency they should have said: "Ohio has nearly three million of people, and is entitled to nearly one-tenth of the whole amount." If she cannot take her amount, men would come from New York and New England to enjoy the privilege; they would have brought their capital here and you would have to-day thirty millions circulation. You would not ten or twelve Senators put there to fortify a party in political power who have no constituents. Where are the three million of Ohio? The four millions of New York? Where are the majority of American people in this body? What next has been done? They have gone on and increased the power of that body until you have no voice there.

The executive power was transferred to the Senate in a large measure. You have a voice according to your population in electing a President. They crippled the President; they took from him all power of removal; they have taken the Executive power as they could, and have given it to a body that does not represent you in such a degree. My Republican friends, you may be pleased with this a little while; you may think it secures in office yourselves and friends; but is this wise statesmanship? Is this far-sighted? Is this looking down the future to the time that will surely come when you will have interests conflicting with States thus made?

I could detain you here a long while to show you how, step by step, the Executive power has been absorbed in another way. It absorbed power in the House of Representatives. We have much patronage. There are sixty thousand office-holders. The Senate controls all that. The President cannot get rid of it. It has become the central power to a greater degree than it ever was before. The House of Representatives is in no small degree dependent on the Senate. The terms of Senators are longer; they are fewer, and so fortified that popular changes cannot remove them. They have taken power from the President, whom you elect once in four years, and have made him, to-day, what he ought never to have been, for the honor and dignity of the American people. You saw him who sat in the Chair of Washington—Chief Magistrate of a country who, heretofore, you boasted was a man who held more honorable power than any monarch in the world—dragged, like a criminal, before a tribunal that decreed his sentence, before they ever heard a word of testimony. [Voices of "that's so," and loud cheering.] Look at these acts of Congress for yourselves. See the changes that have been wrought in the structure of the Government to carry power in every instance to that body which does not represent the people of this country. My Republican friends, is it wise for you by your ballot when about to exercise one of the most sacred duties of American citizenship, to say you approve of this. [Cries of "No! no!"] The resolution which placed my opponent in nomination did not declare his sentiments, but declared their own policy. You declare the policy of their party right, when you vote their ticket. From time to time the ablest men of the Republican party have came forward with a protest against their excesses, but have been trampled down as the maddened herds of the buffalo on the Western plains trample down their leaders if they stay for a moment in their headlong course. One after another have gone down, until no man dares protest longer. Are you ready, my Republican friends, to give a new impulse to this? Think of the result. I stand before you, perhaps, as an individual more concerned than any other man, except my opponent. What is it to me whether I shall stay in private life, or go to the performance of duties from which every thoughtful man must shrink? Let me say that no man ever stood before the country, as a candidate for that office, no matter how strong the convictions of duty that forced him into that position, who was not filled with the most serious convictions with regard to the sacredness of the trust, I would not believe, and would repel with scorn any attack on my opponent that should assume he did not mean what was right. As God looks into my heart, I cannot think of a man, I care not how wanting in virtue in other respects, who could look at the vast interests of this country, who could see its greatness, and think of its future, and not tremble, and offer fervent prayers that he might have wisdom above man—wisdom to guide him in a place like this. [Immense cheering.]

This large crowd which I see before me, where will it be in a few rolling years? How much does it matter to you, Republican or Democratic friends, whether you shall or shall not have a thrill of triumph or a pang of defeat in a few days? But how important it is that the decision should be right; how important that neither our passions nor even our honest mistakes should bring evil upon this glorious land. Has legislation been equal? What is unequal is generally unfair. Trace it down not alone in the distribution of your currency; not alone in the conspiracy to centralize power and to destroy the representative character of our government; but as it affects all classes of men. Why should one man be taxed and another go untaxed? In the very resolutions of the Republican party, they said taxation should be equal. Why did they make it unequal? Why do they now change their front and denounce us who say the same thing, as men who do not care for the nation's honor? There is no thoughtful man who will look into the future, in view of the precedents that have been set, the violence that has driven men from their seats in Congress, and the attempt to destroy the representative systems of our government, and not feel that our country is on the road to great peril. What is the union they have made with the South? They would make a union of the dead and the living, they would bind with manacles of irons a dead South to a living North. [Cheers.] We need the prosperity of the South to help us to bear our great burdens of indebtedness. There has not been a blow struck at the prostrated South that did not strike every cornfield in Ohio. They used to buy your corn and pork. It used to go to market, where it was converted into the products of the South. The war stopped that. You were all greatly oppressed. I said, being Governor of New York, let us show the people of the West that we sympathize with them in their troubles. Let us show that we mean to clasp the bonds that hold together the great central States, and all the States. Therefore, rather than there should be a diversion from the channels of trade, I recommended the Legislature to carry produce toll—free on the canals. When the war ended, you had the right to ask that your market should be given back to you. It could not be done to the full extent, but these people tried to begin the work of life again. The war was over, the dead were buried, the God of nature had covered their graves with green grass and beautiful flowers, to show us that nature had left no trace of the violence which had been done; to poor, fallen human nature should, as far as it could, imitate this divine example, and wipe out the traces of passion and hate in the minds of the American people. [Enthusiastic cheering.] The Union made with its usurpations, inequalities and dangers, is not the Union our soldiers fought for; that was a Union of hearts and of hands. [Cheers.]

I must conclude these imperfect remarks. I stand before you for the first time. I shall never, in all human probability, meet you again; but I shall ever cherish the remembrance of this scene, and I trust, my Republican friends, that, though you may think me a mistaken man, you will feel that I am an earnest man, and one who loves his country, and would serve you as well as ourselves. [Cheers.] We can gain no triumph for the right which is a triumph over you. We cannot stand here to advocate principles that restrain the power of the Government which we shall govern, in a little while, that means harm to you. If it is well for us, it is well for you. If we cannot see things alike from different stand points, let us at least agree with Christian charity, and patriotic faith, to believe that the whole public mean well. And let us go on to the election, with an earnest desire to serve our country and vote as our consciences dictate. A mistaken people may survive, but a corrupt and cowardly people, who will not live up to their convictions will, and ought to perish among the Nations of the earth; and may God grant that the result shall be such as shall preserve the spirit of our Constitution, be in keeping with the teachings of our fathers, and maintain our Union forever and forever. [Great cheering.]

Radical Meanness in Philadelphia

The members of the Independence Hose Company took part in the procession which welcomed General McClellan to his native city. At the next meeting of the City Councils a resolution was introduced into the Common Council changing the situation of the company from the present position near Fairmount to Branchtown, a little village four miles off, and it actually passed the Common Council! Some children who stayed from school to witness the McClellan procession have been suspended from school by order of the Radical school directors of the Tenth Ward of Philadelphia. Had they stayed away to witness the smaller procession in the preceeding week, they would, probably have received medals.

GOV. SEYMOUR.

Great Outpouring at Erie, Pa.

Arrival at Cleveland

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

CLEVELAND, October 23.—Governor Seymour and party arrived from Buffalo at seven o'clock this evening. He was received at all the places where the train stopped by considerable assemblages, and spoke at Dunkirk, Westfield, Erie, Ashtabula and Painsville. His Erie speech was as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I did not expect to meet here this great concourse of people. I have gone out to speak to the citizens of this country upon the questions which now agitate the public mind. It is said that I am an interested man, and so I am, and so is every man who pays taxes and helps to support this Government.

As a candidate I am not to be looked upon as one perfectly disinterested, although I am most earnest and sincere in the views I advocate. But how would it be if none of those who had an interest in this contest were to take part in it? Would Pennsylvania have voted for the Republican ticket a little while since if every office holder had staid away from the contest? [Cries of "No! No!"] I find when I look over the list of Government officials that they number more than sixty thousand. I contend that with impartial people, who have no other relationship with this Government except as tax payers and good citizens, that the Democratic party have a great and commanding majority. [Cheers.] I cannot address you now at length upon the questions of the day. I am soon to leave here, and time will not admit of my doing so. I can only give you one or two words of exhortation.

We are now about performing a great and solemn duty, and one that is to be far reaching in its consequences. Whatever men's political views may be, they should exercise them fearlessly, incorruptibly and honestly. No man can afford now to cast his vote for any consideration but the good of his country, for upon this election hang many things that concern not only its present, but its future welfare. Let us lay aside passions and prejudices, and consider the questions on which we are to act in a calm, fair, dispassionate and patriotic method

I impeach no man's patriotism because he does not think as I think. I impugn no man's motives because he cannot see things as I see them. I only exhort all men, whatever their political views may be at this time, to reflect when they enter upon the solemn duties of the day, as to what is for the best interest of our country. [Cheers.]

We are prone to indulge too much in invective and abuse. Let us not act upon our prejudice against each other. Let us not be influenced by the pictures which may be drawn of the candidates for office, for I may say for my political opponent as well as for myself, that no man ever contemplated the duties of the office of President of the United States, without being filled with the most earnest desire to do his duty to himself and to do his duty to the land which we all love. [Cheers. A voice, "That's true, sir."]

I cannot speak to you longer. I am accompanied by other and more eloquent men, who may address you upon the questions of the day. I am wearied with my exertions wherever I have been. Our citizens have poured out as they have done here, because there is something in the condition of our Government that makes thoughtful men anxious. I trust, that so far as the executive office is concerned, if the people see fit to trust it to the Democratic nominees, that they may prove at least earnest and honest, however far they may come short in serving the country as they would wish to do.

I bid you good bye, my friends, of whatever party, and may God in his mercy bless this great land of ours, for our own good, and for the good of those who are to come after us. [Cheers, and a voice, "thank God we've got a candidate who can say something."]

Governor Seymour then took the train and proceeded to Cleveland. Arrived there, an immense assemblage had collected to do him honor.

His address was as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I regret that I have but a very few moments to stand before you to-night. There is much that I would be glad to say to the citizens of Ohio, upon questions which so much interests all of you, and in which you my friends, are so deeply concerned. I come before you invested with an especial interest, because I am a candidate for your votes. [Enthusiastic applause.] I should mistrust my own conclusions upon the weighty subjects, connected with the Government, if they had been born amid the excitement of a heated political canvass, but they were not.

Four or five years ago, when I was Governor of New York, I looked carefully into the sources of our National prosperity. Our metropolis is great, because it is the grand centre of the commerce and trade of the country; while we, who live in the interior, are enticed by the great channels of communication which pass through, connecting the East with the West, and our prosperity is based on the prosperity of the whole, and especially upon that of the mighty West. [Cheers.]

I stand before you to briefly allude to the conclusions I formed long since, not as a public officer, but as a private citizen of the nation. I must necessarily be very brief, as my time is short.

A few years ago the General Government wiped out all our State banks: it burdened them with such heavy taxation that they could not live; and took upon itself to give to the people the currency required for business purposes. When the Government destroyed our currency, and gave us a new one, it was the duty of that Government to see that it was so apportioned that it would subserve the best interests of the whole country. It gave to Massachusetts $57,000,000, and we find upon comparison that New York, Ohio, and other States received much less than their share. It gave Rhode Island seventy dollars to each citizen, and to Ohio eight dollars to each citizen. Now, if a great deal of currency is good for the people of Maine and Rhode Island, why is it not just as good for you in Ohio? [Loud cheers, and cries of "yes! yes! that's what's the matter"] I ask the business men of Cleveland to look into these things. They have enterprise, intelligence, judgment, and I ask them whether the true sentiments of these important questions are not of vastly greater importance than merely to win political victories. [Cheers.]

Why do not the men who have been in power for the past four years, do away with these National evils which it is their duty either to modify or cause to be removed? Yet, they come before you now and ask to be continued in political power. They ought to challenge the most scruthizing investigation of their administration. They have spent millions of money, and how have they spent it? They have thrown upon the people the burden of three thousand millions of dollars, with its load of taxation. We ought to know for what purpose all this money has been used. For instance, what has become of all the vessels which the Government bought during the war? A large number were purchased, and many were chartered; and the Government ought to make out a detailed list of all these, showing what they cost, and what disposition has been made of them. It would not cost much to do this; certainly not more than it does to furnish pen knives to the members of the present Congress. [Laughter.] They only give it to us in generalities. They say so many millions for the army; so many millions for the navy; so many millions for each of the various departments; but they do not give us any details to show whether this vast amount of money was spent wisely or not.

Fellow citizens, it would be a good thing to put in a President and Vice President who would look into these things, for they will not do it. I contend it is for the interest of the people of your own State of Ohio, and of the whole country, especially of the laboring man, upon whom the burden rests most heavily, to know what they have done with this money, no matter what may be his political views. [Cheers and cries of "That's so!"]

My friends, we are engaged in an election which most deeply concerns the people of this whole nation. Labor is oppressed with taxation, and business, in all its branches, is embarrassed to such a degree as to excite anxiety for the future. They say that labor is not taxed; but, my laboring friends, do you not know that when you provide for your family; when you buy food and clothing and the necessaries of life, they cost more than they used to? Do you not know that it is the tax that causes this? There is waste and official extravagance in every department of the Government. And you of foreign birth, when we invited you to become citizens of our glorious country, to enjoy its liberties and Heaven bestowed privileges, did we not tell you there were no tax gatherers to chase you down. [Cheers.] But how is it now? There is no reason why everything should not be as free as ever. But there is a tax gatherer at every corner, and the Government officers swarm the land.

A short time ago, when I was in Washington, I gratified my curiosity by looking over the Blue Book to see how many of these officials there are in the country, and I found that there are more than six thousand. Does any one doubt the influence which they exert in controlling the Government? Can any Republicans say, that if this army of officials would stay at home, the people would drive the Republicans out of power and put the Democratic party in. I must speedily conclude, for the time is passing. But let me beg of you before you cast your votes at the next election, to look closely into these things. I ask the intelligent business men of Cleveland, who love their country, the interests of which are their interests, to consider these things candidly and without party prejudice, I implore them to take up the questions of the Governments expenditures, and the Governments policy, not as partizans, but as men who are to cast their votes, to sustain or rebuke the present administration. Is it not right and prudent and for the interests of all sections of the country, that the extreme policy of the Republican party should be modified. If we succeed in this great contest, we cannot gain the power to make the laws. The Senate and House of Representatives are Republican, and we cannot control them; but with a Democratic Executive we could check the extreme measures which, even the moderate and candid members of their own party denounce. They say that we are revolutionary candidates, but how can they say so when we have no control of the Congres, the army, the navy, and all that makes our national strength. Can myself and Mr. Blair trample on their power? You know that we cannot.

The Cricket on the Hearth.

Who does not love to catch the chirping notes of the harmless and merry little cricket, as ensconced in front of a cheerful fire they gaze upon the glowing embers, and dream o'er the reminiscences of the past.

In such a channel were our thoughts led, by a visit to the extensive and elegant saleroom of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, at No. 51 Fifth avenue. The visit was a casual one, in fact one of curiosity, for we acknowledge to a little of the latter as an essential of the profession.

On our first entrance we met Mr. Weyburn, the courteous and gentlemanly agent, who made us at once feel at home.

Mr. Weyburn has lately taken charge of this establishment in our city, and his business tact, long experience as agent for the Messrs. Grover & Baker, joined to a pleasing suavity of manner, is destined to make him a favorite here, while at the same time largely increasing his business,

And now we will give our readers a little of the interesting deductions we made during our visit.

The Family Sewing Machine may properly be termed the "Cricket on the Hearth," or more familiarly the "angel of the household." The peculiar points in which Grover and Baker's Sewing Machine differs from all others, and for which the *highest* honor—the Cross of the Legion of Honor—was awarded it at the Paris Exposition, are found in Grover and Baker's *elastic* stitch. Hitherto, (we speak now of *Family* Sewing Machines,) great inconvenience has been experienced by ladies in sewing *delicate* fabrics, from the fact that using those machines producing the lock-stitch, the fibres were drawn awry, and the fabric presented a far from neat appearance. Especially was this the case in embroidery and fancy work. That the Grover and Baker stitch obviates this difficulty, and produces an exquisite piece of workmanship, a visit to their sales room will satisfy the most skeptical. Their stitch is not a chain stitch, as urged by agents of other machines, but simply the *elastic*, or, more properly, the Grover and Baker stitch, as invented and patented by them.

The great merit of this stitch is its great *elasticity* under all circumstances. Any garment or fabric, made with this stitch, will never pucker, no matter how much the material be washed or shrunken, nor will it break if the garment be drawn out.

Then these admirable machines will produce a hem of *any* width, and are so arranged that the stitch can be made on *either* side Another feature is the use of the thread direct from the spools, without that extra inconvenience of winding it into a bobbin or shuttle.

Again the machine is so regulated that by the simple turning of a single screw the *tension* of the thread is adjusted according to the nature of the fabric, being operated on, and both upper and under threads are subjected to the same degree of tension.

Then, too, the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine will do every variety of work, that can be produced by other machines, such as hemming, stitching, felling, cording, braiding, binding, etc., and what none others can do the finest embroidering and fancy work, the latter in a style that is no only highly satisfactory, but unrivalled.

Besides the regular Grover & Baker Family Sewing Machine, this company manufactures a shuttle machine, equal to any other in *style* and finish, and *especially* adapted to those purposes by reason of the simplicity of their construction and effectiveness; while the improvements render them the finest in the market.

We recommend all our readers, then, to visit the Grover & Baker's saleasroems, No. 51 Fifth avenue, even if they do not wish to purchase at the time, but to satisfy themselves that our statements are impartial.

They will there receive the most courteous attention from the company's gentlemanly agent, and will discover that this company desire merely to have the merits of their sewing machines known, to be appreciated, and preferred to any other ever introduced before the public.

In addition to this the extensive variety both in number, style, material, and finish will especially delight the ladies.

Be it remembered, that this being exclusively a *Grover & Baker* agency, not an agency, selling on *own* account, they can sell sewing machines to *other* agencies, as cheap as the latter can procure them at the East, while to the general public, most liberal terms are offered, and the purchaser will receive FREE instructions at their homes, or at the salerooms if desirable.

The Disappointed Politician.

"I took the rabble's shout for love,
The breath of friends for truth."

In all political issues one or the other of the great political parties is destined to disappointment in the end, for both cannot be successful. It were wise, then, for rivals to prepare themselves for the gladness of victory or the disappointment of defeat, for one or the other must inevitably come. But we are not in politics, so we shall revert to the fact that the forerunners of winter, the frisky north wind, the mischievous frost and gentle fall of snow, have made us aware of the rapid approach of the old ice-crowned monarch, Winter. The sharp, keen blasts which herald his coming, warn us to prepare for his reception. We don new and heavier clothing, and the question naturally arises in what shall we enrobe ourselves to best withstand the nipping cold and preserve our health and comfort. "Cover thyself with furs," whispers Dame Nature, "take lessons from the dumb animals, who, as the winter draws on, are supplied by my hand with much heavier covering to protect themselves." The lesson told is worthy attention. Explorers in the far off regions of the North, where naught but mountains of ice lift their peaks to heaven to freeze the very atmosphere they penetrate, found protection from terrible death only in wearing garments of fur, as all fabrics were penetrated with the chilling blasts as readily as plays the summer breeze through the interstices of a lady's veil. But we cannot talk of furs but we are brought to think of that great emporium which is so closely allied to the subject, the wholesale and retail house of Mr. William Fleming, No. 139 Wood street. Here are thrown up barriers against old Winter in the way of immense collections of ladies' and gentlemen's wearing fur apparel, of every style, variety and pattern. The stock is so rich, so complete and so large that we might spend a column in detail and still do it great injustice. Here the visitor will find a selection from which to choose, vastly superior to those presented by Eastern houses, from the richest Hudson Bay and Mink Sable to the cheaper though equally fashionable grades. In looking through the large stock of this popular and representative house, the other day, our attention was particularly attracted by complete sets of Water Mink and other cheap grades, which cannot be excelled for comfort, style, and beauty by other sets we examined which run away up into the fifties and hundreds, and yet selling as low as from eight to twenty dollars per set. Every visitor is reminded that it is an imperative rule with this house that no salesman is allowed to make the slightest misrepresentation for the sake of accomplishing a sale, and in all cases patrons are shown just such goods as they ask for, no attempt ever being made to palm off the inferior for the superior articles.

The country merchant is invited to call an examine the large and superior stock of hats, caps and furs to be found in the exclusively wholesale departments of this popular house, which will be sold by the case or dozen at the very lowest eastern rates. Retail purchasers will remember that they can save from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. by directing their patrons to Mr. Fleming's, sign of the great golden hat, No. 139 Wood street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRESH GOODS

AT

SMITHSON'S

AUCTION ROOMS,

DRY GOODS,

AND

SHOE EMPORIUM,

55 & 57

FIFTH AVENUE

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

BLANKETS,
BLANKETS,
BLANKETS,

BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,

FLANNELS, SHAWLS,
FLANNELS, SHAWLS,
FLANNELS, SHAWLS,

Wool, Stair and Hall
Wool, Stair and Hall
Wool, Stair and Hall

CARPETS,
CARPETS,
CARPETS,

Ladies' and Misses' Balmorals,
Ladies' and Misses' Balmorals,
Ladies' and Misses' Balmorals,

Men's, Boys' and Youths'
Men's, Boys' and Youths'
Men's, Boys' and Youths'

Boots and Balmoral Shoes,
Boots and Balmoral Shoes,
Boots and Balmoral Shoes

GENTS' FINE CALF BOOTS,
GENTS' FINE CALF BOOTS,
GENTS' FINE CALF BOOTS.

Private Sales Day and Evening,

AT

SMITHSON'S
POPULAR EMPORIUM,
55 AND 57 FIFTH AVENUE.
oc10

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELECTION NOTICE.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, In and by the 13th Section of the Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed July 2, 1839, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff of every county to give notice of such elections to be held, and enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected. In pursuance thereof, I, SAMUEL B. CLULEY, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known, and give this public notice to the electors of said county of Allegheny, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held in said county, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF NOVEMBER, being the third day of the several Election Districts therein, and

WHEREAS, By the Act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act to Amend the several Acts heretofore passed to provide for the Enrolling and Calling Out the National Forces, and for other Purposes," and approved March 3d, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five. All persons who have deserted the Military or Naval Service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from the penalty on disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights to citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizens thereof, and

WHEREAS, Persons not citizens of the United States, are not under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania qualified electors of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the Judge or Inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots, from any person or persons, embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

SEC. 2. That if any such Judge or Inspectors of election, or any of them shall receive, or consent to receive, any such unlawful ballot or ballots, from any such unqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, he shall, for each offence, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

SEC. 3. That if any person disqualified as aforesaid shall at any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, vote or tender to the officers thereof and offer to vote, a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of the Commonwealth, shall for each offence be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this Act, in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SEC. 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this Act, in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

And, further by the first section of the Act of March 30, 1864:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, that the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote, by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and to be labelled, outside, "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled "state;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "borough," and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

And as directed by said 13th section of the Act of July, 1859, I hereby give notice, that every person (excepting Justices of the Peace) who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust, under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city, or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive, or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk, of any election of this Commonwealth; and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

And further, that by the 4th section of the Act of April 16th, 1840, it is provided, that the aforesaid 13th section of the Act of July 2d, 1839, shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector or clerk, at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

The electors of the First ward of the City of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Second ward of the City of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Third ward of the City of Pittsburgh to meet at the plumbing shop of Addy & Williams, corner of Sixth and Smithfield streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Fourth ward of the City of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Fifth ward of the City of Pittsburgh to meet at the Office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, in the Court House in said ward.

The electors of the Sixth ward of the City of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House on Ann street in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward of the City of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward of the City of Pittsburgh will meet at the house of Henry Wilson, corner of Franklin and Fulton streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Ninth ward of the City of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Tenth ward of the City of Pittsburgh to meet at the Lamb Tavern, corner of Penn and Mechanic streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Eleventh ward of the City of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Twelfth ward of the City of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Thirteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Fourteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Fifteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Sixteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Wigwam, corner of Main and Pearl streets in said ward.

The electors of the Seventeenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Eighteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Nineteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Hollow School House on Mill street in said ward.

The electors of the Twentieth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at Beitler's School House in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-First ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Wigwam, corner of Spring street and Puckety Road in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-Second ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at Irwin School House in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-Third ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at Hazlewood School House in said ward.

The electors of the First ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Second ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Brick School House, corner of Palo Alto and Shannapin streets in said ward.

The electors of the Third ward of the city of Allegheny, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House in said ward; the electors, second precinct, Third ward, to meet at the house of George Gerst, in said ward.

The electors of the Fourth ward of the city of Allegheny, first precinct, to meet at the School House on Sandusky street; the electors of the second precinct to meet at the house of Mrs. M. Gordon, formerly Mrs. Peck, at the corner of Chestnut and Main streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Fifth ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the School House, corner of Chartiers and Fayette streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Sixth ward of Allegheny to meet at the School House, corner of Chartiers and Fayette streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the house of Damas Lutz, in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward, city of Allegheny, to meet at the Public School House, on River avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the borough of Birmingham, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House; second precinct, at the Burgess' Office, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of East Birmingham, to meet at the School House No. 4, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Sharpsburg, to meet at the Public School House on North Canal street, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of McKeesport, to meet at the Town Hall, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Temperanceville, to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of South Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House, corner of Marion street and Brownsville turnpike road.

The electors of the borough of West Pittsburgh to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of West Elizabeth to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Tarentum to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Elizabeth, to meet at the house of Daniel Sarver, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Sewickly, to meet at the Public School, in said borough.

The electors of Monongahela borough, to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Mt. Washington, to meet at the School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Braddock's Field, to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Bellevue, to meet at the store of Henry Williams, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Millvale, to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Ormsby, to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Etna, to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of Wilkins Township, to meet at the Public School House in the village of Wilkinsburg, in said township.

The electors of Plum Township to meet at the house of John Sommerville, in said township.

The electors of Patton Township to meet at the house of Mrs. Jane Taylor, on the Northern Turnpike, in said township.

The electors of Penn Township to meet at the house of Robert Donaldson, on the Leechburg road, in said township.

The electors of Versailles Township to meet at the Public School House, on the farm of David Shaw, near the white house formerly occupied by Thomas Neal—now by William A. Shaw.

And by order of Court, the Township of Elizabeth having been divided into two election districts, the electors residing within the following described bounds to be known as Precinct No. 2: Beginning at a blackoak tree on the bank of the Youghiogheny river, on the line dividing lands of Wm. Douglass and J. K. Graham; thence north eighty-four (84) degrees, west thirty-three and one-half (33½) perches to post; thence north forty-six (46) degrees, west seventy-five (75) perches to post at the public road leading from Greenoak to Elizabeth Borough; thence north sixty and three-fourths (60¾) degrees, west fifty-six (56) perches to a post; thence south eighty-eight and three-fourths (88¾) degrees, west thirty-two and six-tenths (32 6-10) perches to a post; thence north eight (8) degrees, west sixty-nine (69) perches to a point; thence south seventy and three-fourths (70¾) degrees, west four (4) perches to a post; thence seventeen (17) degrees west one hundred and eighty-two (182) perches to the Youghiogheny river, and thence by the said river to the place of beginning—to meet at the Public School House in the village of Greenoak, in said township.

And the remainder of said Township of Elizabeth not described in the said above boundaries to be known as Precinct No. 1—electors to meet at the house of Daniel Sarver, in the Borough of Elizabeth.

The electors of Jefferson township to meet at the house of Michael Snee, formerly occupied by John King in said township.

The electors of Mifflin township to meet at the house of Samuel Wilson, formerly occupied by James H. Neil in said township.

The electors of Upper St. Clair township to meet at the house of Hugh Morrow in said township.

The electors of Lower St. Clair township to meet at the house lately kept by F. Helle, at the junction of the Birmingham and Coal Hill roads, in said township.

The electors of Chartiers township to meet at the house of Wm. Obey, on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville turnpike.

And by order of the Court, the Township of Robinson having been divided into two election districts, the electors residing within the following described bounds to be known as Precinct No. 1, commencing on Chartiers creek, on the eastern side of said township, at the mouth of a run on the Thornburg farm; thence upsaid run to its intersection with the Baldwin, or Noblestown road near School House No. 1; thence along said Noblestown or Baldwin road, near School House No. 1; thence along said road to its intersection with Campbell's Run; thence up said run by the south fork thereof to the cross-cut road at or near the old saw mill, on the Mitchell farm; thence southwardly along said road to its intersection of the Baldwin or Noblestown road; thence along said road to intersection with Lorraine run, on the Lorraine farm; thence southwardly along said run to Robinson run; thence down along said Robinson's run to Chartiers creek; thence down said creek to the place of beginning—to meet at the public house of Ely Wicoff.

And the remainder of said Township of Robinson not described in the said above boundaries to be known as Precinct No. 2, the electors to meet at the house of Sarah McFarland, formerly Audley McFarland.

The electors of Findley township to meet at the house of McClelland A. Armer, formerly occupied by J. Charles, in the village of Clinton, in said township.

The electors of Moon township to meet at School House No. 5, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township to meet at Duff's Mills in said township.

The electors of Franklin towhship to meet at the house occupied by Isaac Neely, in said township.

The electors of Marshall township to meet at the storehouse of James Neely, in said township.

The electors of Reserve township to meet at the house of Rudolph Luddie, on Troy Hill, in said township.

And by the order of the Court, the township of Baldwin having been divided into two election districts, the electors residing within the following described bounds to be known as Precinct No. 1: Beginning at the mouth of Street's run, on the Monongahela river; thence down said river to the center of Beck's run, on line of Lower St. Clair township; thence south along said line to Noble's old saw mill, on the mouth of Willet's run; thence east the meanderings of said run to Street's run; thence north along said run to the place of beginning, including the farms of Lafferty and Brindle and the tenement houses belonging to Haberman & Co.'s Coal Works, to meet at the Public School House in the village of Blossomville.

And the remainder of said township of Baldwin not described in the said above bounddaries to be known as Precinct No. 2, the electors to meet at the Public School House in said precinct in said township.

The electors of McClure township to meet at the school house, near the House of Refuse, on Wood's Run, in said township.

The electors of Snowden township to meet at the house of Peter Bover, in said townsaip.

The electors of South Fayette township to meet at the House of Hay on the farm of G. Y. Coulter, in said township.

The electors of North Fayette township to meet at the house formerly occupied by Francis Jamison, at Rodgers' Mill, in said township.

The electors of Ross township to meet at the Five Mile House, formerly kept by Leon Mammaux, on the Allegheny and Perrysville Plankroad, in said township.

The electors of Pine township to meet at the house of James Trimble, in said township.

The electors of McCandless township to meet at the house of Frank Morrison, in said township.

The electors of West Deer township to meet at the Public School House, at the mouth of Bailey's Run.

The electors of Fawn township to meet at the School House, No: 2, in said township.

The electors of Neville township to meet at School House No. 1, (thereafter to be called Chaplin.)

The electors of Sewickley township to meet at the house of Samuel Ritchie, in said township.

The electors of Indiana township to meet at the house formerly occupied by Alex. Turner, in said township.

The qualified voters of that part of Indiana township, in Allegheny county, residing within the following described boundaries, to wit: Beginning at a point on the Allegheny river, at the upper line on the farm of John Cable, and running a Northerly course between the farms of said Cable and John Boyd to the Northeast corner of Cable's farm—thence running a westerly course to the Shaler township line, in such a manner as to embrace all farms or lots situated in Cunningham's district, and known as the river tracts, within said boundaries, shall hereafter vote, at the general election, in the borough of Sharpsburg, at the election poll of said borough.

The electors of Shaler township to meet at John Shaw's Mill, in said township.

The electors of Crescent township to meet at the School House, in Shousetown.

The electors of Hampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Peters, in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the house of James Moles, in said township.

And by the order of the Court, the township of Scott having been divided into two election districts, the electors residing within the following described bounds to be known as Precinct No. 1: Lying west of the Washington turnpike road from its intersection with the northern line of said township to its point of intersection with Chartiers creek, to meet at Public School House in the village of Mansfield.

And all that other portion of said township lying east of the Washington turnpike to be known as Precinct No. 2, the electors thereof to meet at the public house kept by Thomas Anderson, on the old Washington road, in said township.

The electors of Richland township to meet at the Public School House, of Bakerstown.

At which time and places the qualified electors as aforesaid will by ballot vote for:

Twenty six persons to be electors of a President and Vice President of the United States.

Given under my hand and seal, this 12th day of October, 1868.

SAMUEL B. CLULEY, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, October 12, 1868. oc13:1td-3tw

MEDICAL.

BRYAN'S
LIFE INVIGORATOR,

Or, Rejuvenating Elixir,

For the immediate relief and permanent cure of that condition which unfits the sufferer from performing the duties of life, and which arises from a morbid condition of the

KIDNEYS AND BLADDER,

and results in nervous prostration and organic debility.

I have used this remedy in my private practice with unvarying success for many years. I am therefore induced publicly to offer it to the afflicted, feeling confident its merits will soon be appreciated.

It is adapted to all derangements of the Urinary Organs. It strengthens the system and gives

LIFE, HEALTH AND STRENGTH

to all who use it and follow my directions. It never fails to remove Nervous Debility, Impotency or want of Power, and all Weakness arising from Excesses or Youthful Indiscretion, resulting in

Loss of Memory, Nervous Trembling,
Unpleasant Dreams, General Lassitude,
Weak Nerves, Dimness of Vision,
Headache, Flushing of the Skin,

which, if neglected, will assuredly lead on to

INSANITY OR CONSUMPTION.

When the system is once affected, it will not recover without help. It must be INVIGORATED AND STRENGTHENED to enable the sufferer to fulfill the DUTIES OF LIFE.

Sold by principal Druggists everywhere, and by JOS. FLEMING, Agent, Pittsburgh.

Price One Dollar per bottle—six bottles for Five Dollars.

Sent by express, on receipt of the money, by
DR. J. BRYAN,
96 East 13th street, New York.

Private circular sen free; enclose stamp.
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Life-Health-Strength
Life-Health-Strength

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.

Delamarre's Specific Pills,

Prepared by GARANCIERE & DUPONT, No. 14 Rue Lombard, Paris, and highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty of France,

Are a most energetic and efficient Remedy in cases of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness; Nightly, Daily or Premature Emissions; Sexual Weakness or Impotency; Weakness arising from secret habits and Sexual Excesses; Relaxation of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; "Lime" or "Brick-dust" deposits in the Urine; "Milky Discharges," &c., and all the ghastly train of symptoms arising from overuse or excesses.

A pamphlet, containing full particulars, with directions and advice, printed in French, German, Spanish and English, accompanies each box, and will be sent by mail, free of cost, to any one who will write for it.

Price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5

ASK FOR DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS, and take no others.

Sold by all the principal Druggists, or will be sent by mail, securely sealed from all observation, on receipt of the specified price by any advertised agents, or by the sole proprietors OSCAR G. MOSES & CO., 27 Cortlandt street New York.

Agent for Pittsburgh and vicinity, JOSEPH FLEMING, 84 Market street.
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TO LADIES.—IF YOU REQUIRE a reliable remedy why not use the be Experience has proved that

DR. HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS

Have no equal. They are safe and sure in ordinary cases.

Price One Dollar per Box.

DR. HARVEY'S GOLDEN PILLS,

four degrees stronger than the above, are intended for special cases, and may always be relied an.

Price Five Dollars per Box.

Illustrated Private Circulars sent free. E close stamp. If you cannot procure the pi enclose the money and address Dr. J. BRYA 96 EAST 13TH ST., NEW YORK, and they will sent free from observation by return of mai

PHILOSOPHY OF MARIAGE.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to live and what to live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood generally reviewed; Marriage philosophically considered, &c. These lectures will be forwarded to parties unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing SEC. New York Museum of Anatomy and Science, 16 Broadway, New York. fe20:eod:1y

DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS.—I have in store a very superior lot of Double Barrel Shot Guns, breech and muzzle loading, of my own importation, which I will sell as low as any house in the country. I except none. All I ask is to call and examine, and be convinced of the same.

For sale by JAMES BOWN,
jy30:TH 136 Wood street

CHICAGO.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR'S ADDRESS.

The Republican Party Called to a Terrible Account.

Reconstruction Plainly Proved a Failure.

"Truth is Mighty and Will Prevail."

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

CHICAGO, October 24.—Governor Seymour arrived in this city to-day, and this evening addressed an immense meeting in the Court House Square. On being introduced to the people, he spoke as follows:

CITIZENS:—When the rebellion was put down, the task of restoring order, of bringing back business to its proper channels, and of reviving fraternal regard in the hearts of the citizens of all parts of our Union, fell upon the party in power. I have no disposition to underrate the difficulties which hindered the performance of that duty. If it was entered into in the right spirit, large allowances should be made for many mistakes. The magnitude of this duty; the far-reaching consequences of the policy which shall be adopted with regard to it, imposed upon men in power solemn responsibilities. Any indulgence in passion—any spirit of vindictiveness—any purpose to advance personal or partisan objects were great crimes against this country. [Applause.] They involved a degree of guilt as black as treason. In the condition of affairs, selfish or malignant passions were as cruel as the ravages of war. I will not dwell upon the character of the debates in Congressional halls, nor upon the temper shown by those who have shaped the action of our Government during the past four years. The record can be read by each citizen for himself, and at this time it is the duty of every voter to decide if he is satisfied with the spirit shown by those who now ask him to continue them in place.

Turning from the question of our rulers—et us see how far they have succeeded in the work of restoration. It is clear that the disorganization in the social system, in business pursuits, and in the moral condition of our country, could not be cured by force. Military power may have been needed in some sections to restrain violence. It could do no more. The healing influence must spring from wise statesmanship. It was the duty of those who controlled public affairs, patiently and carefully to use every measure calculated to allay all passions or prejudices engendered by the war, either at the North or South. To do this, inter course between the different sections should be encouraged; the business interests of each section, and the relationship which they bear to the common welfare, must be considered. As despair always tends to disorder, care must be taken to promote the prosperity of every section. Communities in the enjoyment of successful business—of prosperous commerce—are not inclined to have these disturbed by lawlessness or violence. Have these great truths been kept in view by our rulers?

You know, my fellow citizens, that from time to time their most wise and thoughful leaders, and their most influential journals, have been forced to denounce, in strong, and sometimes harsh terms, the conduct of the Congressional party. In its National Convention, the Republican party based its claims upon the continued support of the American people, upon the ground of a successful management of their affairs. By so doing they challenged a scrutiny of their measures. Since the canvass commenced, they have been driven from the positions which they first held. Then they congratulated the people upon the success of their reconstruction policy, in the first words which they uttered in their series of resolutions. To-day their journals and their speakers tell us that the South is full of violence and disorder. Driven from the ground that their financial or political policy was wise or fortunate, they have fallen back upon the questions of the past. They seek to belive in a period of peace the passions of war. Nay, more than this. I see that in a speech made last night by Mr. Colfax, candidate for Vice President, that he is in full and rapid retreat, He has got back as far as the Kansas troubles and the Dred Scott decision. [Laughter.] Retrospective views are sometimes profitable, and when things look dark ahead they may be pleasant. [Continued laughter.] At this moment we are confronted by imminent dangers and serious difficulties. We owe it to our business men—to our merchants and to our laborers, in an earnest and thoughtful way, now, to find out how we may relieve them from their perplexities and burdens.

I will speak to-night with regard to some of them which concern especially the Northwestern and Southern States, and through them, the interests of the whole country. [Cheers.] Before the late rebellion, as the greatest cotton producing country in the world, we had advantages over all rival nations. This product stimulated our commerce; gave the material needed by our manufactories; and brought in return, for its prices in other lands, merchandise needed by our people, or turned the balance of trade in our favor, and filled the vaults of our banks and the pockets of our people with gold or silver money. As all the labor of the South was engaged in this profitable culture, they bought their provisions mainly from this and adjoining States. Thus the corn, the wheat, the beef and pork of this region were turned into cotton, and in that form reached the markets of Europe, which they could not do in their original condition. When the civil war broke out, and this process was stopped, corn fell so low that in some parts of the west it was used for fuel, and great distress prevailed. The demand for our armies, and the markets of the east and of Europe restored its value. But experience has taught you that you cannot with safety count on being able to send at all times your products to distant markets. Your interests demand that the prosperity of the South should be restored at the earliest moment. We want them to help us pay our taxes. The interests of our whole country demand that the culture of cotton should be revived. Our foreign and internal commerce languishes for the want of this. The negro of the South cannot be advanced in civilization and made a good and orderly citizen, unless he is profitably employed. [Cheers, and a cry, "that's so." The planter cannot pay him his wages, unless he gets the money for his crops. [Applause.]

What was the first step taken by those in power when the South, prostrated, poor and disorganized, at the end of the war, tried to carry on the work of raising cotton with the aid of the disfranchised African? The negro had in many respects a deeper interest in the success of this trial than the white man had. His very existence as a race—the whole judgment of the world as to his capacity for the duty of an American citizen—hangs upon the success of the trial which we are now making at the South, in our efforts to give to all races in that section peace and prosperity. [Cheers.] Did these rulers stretch out a helping hand? No! They said to the white man and negro alike, We will not let you get the full value of your products in the markets of the world—we will put a heavy tax upon cotton, which you send out of the country, and you shall sell it to the eastern manufacturers for less than its value in the European markets. Now this act was not only cruel, it was unwise. It crushed the first efforts of reviving industry; it pushed back an impoverished and disorganized people in their efforts to build up their social system. It was one of the first and great causes of the disorders which exist at the South. The unpaid African could not see why his ruined employer was unable to pay him his wages, and he was filled with hate and rage towards him, and the employer found his slender means and his credit still further weakened. In whose interest was this wrong done? In that of the cotton manufacturers of the east, whose profits have been enormous, and who are protected by the highest tariffs. (Cheers.) How did this measure tell upon the farmers of the West and planters of the South? They could not buy your corn or pork. He was compelled by starvation to raise these things for himself. You lost the market you should have gained. The export duty on cotton proved to be an export duty on corn. (Applause.)

If you wish to know why the South is still disordered, you will find the reason in acts like this, and in the selfish purposes and vindictive passions which prompted their enactment. It is true the measure is repealed, but the evil it has done cannot be recalled. [Applause.]

After discussing at great length, the financial aspects of the canvass, Governor Seymour continued:

Citizens, of Illinois, I object to the conduct of those in power, that they have not given thought and attention to these and other great subjects which deeply concern you. I object to their conduct in this canvass that, giving up the defense of their action, they try to turn away your thoughts from subjects that most concern you, and that they attempt to inflame partisan zeal and passions, by keeping alive all the animosity engendered by civil war. [Loud cheers.] Will our country ever be led out of its difficulties by following in such pathways? [Cries of "No! No!"] Will the policy of the past four years, continued for a term of equal length, bring us out and place our interests upon a firm foundation. [Voices, "Never! No! No!"] I appeal to every thoughtful Republican, if the teachings of history, the lessons of morality, lead him to the conclusion that the Republican party should continue to hold unchecked power. [Cheers.—They do not merely ask that they shall have the substantial control of this country, but they demand in addition to the Senate, the House of Representatives and the army under the command of their own candidate, that the Executive power should also be placed under their direction.

More than four thousand millions of dollars have been drawn from the people of these United States, since the Republican party took the reins of the Government. This vast sum has been paid to some one. It would be an easy thing for those who have kept records to let the public know some something of the details of these expenses. For example, besides the expenses of the Navy Department, a great many vessels were bought or chartered by the War Department for the purpose of transportation. It would not cost as much to print a list of these vessels, of the persons with whom the Government dealt, and of the prices given, as it now costs to furnish members of Congress with penknives. [Laughtee.] If this list was published we should know, if there had been fair or foul dealings in these transactions. But unless there is some change in power, the action of the Departments cannot be laid bare. The honor and the interests of our country demand such an examination, as shall dispel the suspicions which now exist in the public mind, and which shall bring the guilty men to punishment, if wrongs have been done. [Great cheering.] As the matter now stands, there is utter confusion after the official statements about the debt, which had been put forth to the public and received by it for years as true statements. One ingenious member of Congress asserted that the public debt had been lessened about six hundred millions of dollars more than we supposed. (Laughter.) Unfortunately, this statement, which otherwise might have been so comfortable, did not diminish the amount of our present indebtedness; but it went to show, that at one time we had owed much more than we supposed, and much more than had been stated; and therefore that we had paid more. This statement was accepted by the political leaders and most of the officials of the Republican party, although it was at war with the solemn assurances, which they had before given from time to time, about our financial condition. What can we think, and what can the world think, of accounts which admit of such monstrous descrepancies? Or what must be thought of the morality, that either now puts forth gross mis-statement, or, by its own showing, deceived the people in the past? [Loud cheers.] The truth is our moneyed affairs are in utter confusion, and the government cannot give to the world—it cannot give to the people—a statement which shows where we stand. The officers of a corporation who should stand before its stockholders, as this party stands to-day before the people of this country, giving out such confused and conflicting statements, would be disgraced in the eyes of business men. [Cheers.] For this reason we are dishonored in the markets of the world; for this reason our credit is lower than that of the Turk.

I am advised that a leading journal of this city proposes to make our currency as good as gold, by a contraction of its volume. This may be done, until it has crushed every debtor and business man in the land; and when the ruin is wrought, it will be found that you cannot make a bank note, bearing no interest, worth more than the bond which secures it, which pays more than ten per cent. interest. [Applause.] You cannot lift up our currency to its nominal value, unless our bonds are made worth par in the currency of the world. This will not be done, until you have a wise and an honest administration of the Government. The Republican party have failed to make the world believe that it is wise and honest.

Our bonds pay a large interest, and it is a want of credit and trust in the management of our national affairs, which alone sinks them in the markets of the world. With good credit, we could float a much larger currency than we now have. We could relieve the business men from usurious interest. We could lessen taxation, for we could lessen the interest which we now have to pay. We could advance the prices paid to the labor of the farm or workshop, because all transactions of life would be upon an easier scale.

The business men of Chicago must decide for themselves which plan they will follow to make their currency good. That policy, put forth by your leading Republican journal, of contraction with its various consequences; or that which is based upon a wise and economical administration of public affairs. [Cheers.] You cannot afford to decide this question in a way merely to gratify your passions, or your prejudices against men. It is one that comes home to you in all your business affairs. Your decision will affect me less than it will yourselves. But I invoke you as a duty due to your State and to your country, that you will calmly review the actions and omissions of the Republican party, and then say, if you can, that its policy has been marked by wisdom, by foresight, and by a careful scrutiny of all the great business and social interests of the American people.

Governor Seymour concluded by calling for three cheers for the whole country, three cheers for the Union, and three cheers for the soldiers and sailors; all of which were heartily given.

INDIANOPOLIS.

ARRIVAL OF GOV. SEYMOUR.

ANOTHER ABLE ADDRESS

Exhaustive Review of the Political Situation.

IMMENSE MASS MEETING AT THE RINK.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

INDIANAPOLIS, October 26.—Gov. Seymour reached this city at 5:30 o'clock P. M., by special train, from Chicago. He was met at Lafayette by a committee of the prominent Democrats of the State. Along the route, crowds were gathered at the stations, who greeted him with enthusiastic cheers. At several points he made short speeches. At this city a large crowd had collected at the depot, and the party were escorted in carriages to the Palmer House. After supper the "white boys in blue," with torches, escorted the Governor and party through the principal streets to the Rink, where Governor Seymour, having been introduced by the President of the meeting, spoke as follows:

MY FELLOW CITIZENS:—I left my State in no self seeking spirit, but with a disposition to discuss, before the people of the country, the great issues of this campaign. It left my home, I trust, a patriotic man, filled with the love of my country, and animated by a wish to serve this people; but my patriotism has been quickened, and my love of country has grown upon me, as, in the course of my journey, its magnificence and its vast extent have burst upon my mind. When I have met, elsewhere, as I meet now, vast concourses of people, I more than ever have felt the magnitude and sacredness of the duty, which should be performed by all men, who hold or who seek official positions. When, this day, I was borne across your broad prairies, when I saw the magnificence of your natural advantages, when I felt how much Almighty God had done for the people in your great Territory—its rich soil, its magnificent lakes, its wonderful rivers—I felt that human passions and human infirmities should not, in any degree, impair the blessings, which we as a people should enjoy. I could not but go back in thought to the better days of the Republic, to the spirit which animated our fathers, when they founded our institutions, and could not but mourn over the party passions, that to day are to such a degree arraying one portion of the American people against the other, and producing those animosities, those wicked charges, those unkind aspersions, and those cruel imputations, which in any party warfare are wont to be indulged in, with regard to each other. May the spirit which animated our soldiers when they went forth to battle for our Union, and the spirit which animated them as they lay bleeding upon the battle fields, looking upon and loving the nation's flag, as they were suffering and dying, animate us, as we are now entering upon duties, as sacred as those in which they were engaged. (Applause.) I stand before you to-night, desiring to say a word that is calculated to do good to our country. I have studied its affairs, and I have no word or sentiment or argument to advance to-night, that were not the sentiments and the words I put forth, before I became a candidate for public office. I should distrust myself, if these convictions had been formed under the influence of any personal or selfish interest. For years I have felt that the policy of those now in power has endangered the safety of the Republic, the interests of the people and the happiness of us all. To my mind, it is full of inequality, and whatever is unequal is generally unjust.

I will show, to-night, not here, for I am told that I must speak to a larger concourse than this—the thousands, who are shut out from coming into this building on account of the immense numbers that crowd in here. I am told that the Committee have made arrangements, that my main argument shall be uttered in another place, and then I shall show, that we who are stigmatised as unfair men are seeking nothing but what is right, nothing but what is equal, nothing but what is just. But before I leave these assembled thousands, that I meet for the first time, and in all human probability for the last time, I wish to utter a few words, that I trust, if they do not carry conviction to the minds of those who differ from me, will at least lead them to look upon me in a kindlier light than before. [Applause.] When I look upon this vast assembly; when I see before me the intelligence, the power and the beauty of this community, I do want you to pardon the selfishness, if it is selfishness; I do want you to look upon me as a man that loves his country, and a man that would sacrifice his all for its welfare. [Applause.]

My Republican friends, you may be mistaken in your estimate of us. We may be wrong in argument and views, but we are not untrue to our country. If the vast organization, known as the Democratic party, was not loyal, did not love our country, what would become of this glorious Union? On the other hand, I am ready to say, if I did not know and feel that the great Republican party was composed of truly honest men, acting upon their convictions, harsh as they may have been towards me, if I did not feel that they sought the good of their country, I, too, should despair of this Republic. [Cheers.] Then let us lay aside passion and prejudice; let us be impressed with the sacred duties, we are now to assume; let us discharge the duties of American citizens in this canvass, in the earnest desire to serve our country, uphold the Constitution, and save that Union for which we have sacrificed so much. Cannot we set aside our passions for patriotism when so many have Cacrificed their lives from patriotic motives? Cannot we forget party animosities ourselves and in the period which still lays before the election, calmly review the situation, and we are, or are not, on the safe road, and observe its dangers. Dangers do not lie in the pathway we are going I believe, without impugning motives, that, if the policy, which has marked the course of the party in power for the past four years, is to be continued, it will bring the Republic into great peril.

How is it, I ask, that when I go over this country I find the advantages of the Government unequally distributed—as the financial policy bears heavily upon the people, and that I find a class of men complaining of it, and I think justly too. This is not a Government that deals with all alike. How happens it, that the value of the security of the bondholder goes up, and the value of the pension of the soldier goes down? How happens it this day that the great agricultural interests of the States, flourishing as they are, droop, while other interests have been so hampered that they have forgotten, or are not disposed to divide the advantages they enjoy in this Government with other portions of our land? But I cannot enter upon this subject without detaining you longer than the arrangements of the Committee will admit I cannot commence an argument and do you and myself the injustice of standing before you as a man who made charges that he is not able to prove, I repeat that I seek to utter such words as may, perchance, disarm the animosity of our political conflict, and my desire to be well thought of by this vast audienbe, prompts me again to say that however mistaken in my views I may be, I am an earnest man in my convictions.

The President of the meeting here held a whispered conversation with the speaker.

I am told that I am allowed little time to speak with regard to the great issues of the day. I said that I complained of the unequality of the policy of the party in power, which, in my judgment, was working out a great injustice in this country. Let me take out one of the aspects of the question.

When our Government was formed we made it a representative Government. We said to the people through those they chose to speak for them, that they should have their fair share of political power. But we modified this in one respect. They formed the Senate of the United States, and said that we should be represented in that upon terms of perfect equality. This was made with a view to protect the smaller States, in full faith and confidence, that this Government would confine itself in its rightful jurisdiction. The great States, at the time of the formation of the Constitution, never meant that a monarchy of the American people should have the right in the Senate of the United States to interfere with questions that were never designed to be brought under the jurisdiction of the general Government. Now what has been done? When you form a special partnership with a man, you do not permit him to go beyond the terms of that contract. Because you have engaged with him in a business enterprise, he has no right to attempt to interfere with your own concerns. The education of your family, and a thousand other things, belong to you alone. Now this Government has done that most unjust, oppressive and unequal thing in its influence upon many parts of our country. The majority of the population of these United States live in nine of the States—New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Michigan and Mississippi. I think I have named nine; we will add Iowa. Now a majority of the people of the United States have but eighteen Senators in the most important branch of the State—the branch that ratifies treaties, and that to-day controls the appointing power. These States are clustered together; not one of them is an outlying State. They make the heart and the core of the Union. They [illegible] of the rest of the Union. Now I object to the policy of those who ask you to vote to continue their policy. The great underlying principle of Senatorial representation they have not only violated clearly, but they have brought upon the people a great wrong and a great injustice. By virtue of this violation, to-day, a few States where most of the whites are disfranchised by laws, lawyers and by their own local legislation, and where the untutored African is represented. Though he really acts under the influence of men from elsewhere, he out votes a majority of the people of the United States. States have been admitted with hardly enough population to entitle them to a single member of Congress. The Senators they send to Washington have neutralized the vote of the great State of Indiana, or the more populous State of New York. Substantially the great nine States of this Union have been disfranchised by a policy at war with the constitution and with the interests of the people. How have they told upon you, the people of Indiana? Let us see. When this Government found itself engaged in war it was compelled to borrow large sums of money and issue bonds to accomplish that object. These bonds were taken in one section of our country. For obvious reasons that section was always the wealthiest; it made vast sums of money out of the war. I thought it well of evil; but they went on in a spirit of unwise expenditure, until to-day you find one corner of our land holding a vast lien over a great extent of our territory. Another thing was pressed. It was said, let this Government destroy all local banks; let it issue only paper money, and as a part of that scheme, they said, let us make bank currency to the amount of $300,000,000. When the Government entered upon that, I thought it an unwise policy, but when they did do it, they were bound by every consideration of justice to make a fair distribution of this great privilege of issuing paper—money based upon banks, that they were still to receive interest upon, and that would pay to the holders a most extraordinary dividend. The States that had derived the greatest advantages from the war, acting upon Senators and Representatives, said, "wipe out of circulation, the greatest system of banking the world ever had, and arrange it so that we shall get almost all of it."

When they asked you to bring your bonds to Washington and offered to give you circulation there, they knew you had no bonds here and were in no condition to procure that circulation. You had not made so much money out of the war as the East. You were a new State, and needed more currency than Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New York. To do our business in New York by bank checks rather than by currency, and the banks of New York would never print a bill until this system became a great monopoly. I vetoed a bill authorizing our own banks to organize under it, because I thought I saw in it a great wrong. There is a wrong in it, more far-reaching and injurious than men have supposed, who have not followed it out to its consequences. You send your property to market by virtue of currency. It is needed to buy your wheat, corn and pork. When you go to borrow currency of your banker, he says: "I must go to New England or New York to borrow this currency. I must pay them interest, which I must charge you by another interest." So you pay two interests on a great proportion of the money you borrow. But is the money you borrow, the money of Massachusetts? No. If there had been a fair distribution of national banks you would have your proper share of the currency of the country, and would have no need of borrowing. But because this was not done, you suffer for want of currency, and are obliged to pay ten or twelve per cent. interest for it, when the New England States pay only six. You ought to have had fifty million more than was given to you. Why can you not manufacture in Indiana? Why? because you are compelled to pay a rate of interest which crushes out manufactures. This great injustice has grown, in my judgment, out of the fact that a few of the smaller States, under this unequal Senatorial representation, have wielded an influence over affairs—over the Nation—hurtful to the country and more hurtful to you. Did it benefit us? Why, one of the grievious curses that New York and the East labor under, arises from it. In thirty days from this time, when you will no longer want this currency for moving your crops, it will accumulate in our commercial cities; the Banker not desiring to let his money lie idle, will say to the speculator, I want to lend you the money. The speculator will borrow it, and with it buy this produce, and will store it in warehouses, putting up its price against the laborer, causing distress among the poor. Thus the money, which might be properly and profitably used here in a legitimate enterprise, is employed there to foster a wild and dangerous spirit of speculation that disorganizes business pursuits, and is hurtful to the morals of the people. [Cheers.] This is one of the evils we labor under, but there are a whole series following on that. But I will not follow out the details of this argument, for I must speak to the citizens of this beautiful town to examine carefully the policy of this government as it has been administered since the war, and see if you can say that the policy of the men in power is right, and that you should encourage them to go on.

This is the question involved in the election. It is whether this man or that man shall fill the Presidential chair. Of how little moment it is whether my opponent or myself shall enjoy the brief honors, and sad labors, and heavy responsibilities of the Executive office. How small a thing a political triumph is to us fleeting mortals, who in a little while will have passed away, if the mere qualifications of our passions shall have left no useful mark on the history of our country. [Cheers.] But if on the other hand, we, in the spirit of our fathers, shall take care that our political action is decided by a desire that the Government shall be administered so that all classes and all sections shall feel that it is just in its dealings with them, then we hope to give our country a glorious future. There is no security for a State, unless it has justice and wisdom, and a careful regard for the interests of those who live under its jurisdiction. It is not within the province of armies or navies or of mere material forces to make a nation strong, or to bind this Union together. These must be wise statesmanship, and those must be the policy that will give new life and energy to Southern States. [Cheers.] What means this Union? I appeal to you who fought on the battle field. Was it that you might chain the dead to the living? Was it that the great States of the North should have fastened to them by mere material force, States that were once honored members of the republic; States which gave birth to some of the most illustrious men in the history of our country; States that were the home of Washington, of Jefferson, of Marion, of Sumpter and of Lee. Why cannot my Republican friends be on both sides who did not fight in the battles of the country and who never met the dangers of the contest? Why cannot we use to them the same spirit of magnanimity that filled the breasts of our soldiers, when after the battle was done, smarting with wounds, and mourning for the loss of comrades, they sought out upon the bloody field, the men who had fought against them, as well as men who fought with them, forgetting all human infirmaties, as he saw his fellow man stretched before him, writhing in agony, remembering that there was was connected with him all the sacred ties of home, forgetting the past and seeking him out and cherishing him as a brother. [Loud cheers.] The South lays desolate at our feet, poor, and unable carry on with success its own pursuits. The black and white man are alike interested in having a helping hand stretched to them, to lift them up once more; to make them in heart and hand, members of this glorious Union and restore, as far as we may, the Union of the past. Go to the battle fields of the South, God has already covered the graves of the dead with his own green grass and beautiful coffers and foliage. He has taught us, as far as such things can teach us, that over our hatred and our passions, and over all that exists, our angry and our vindictive feeling, we should allow to grow there the flowers of forgiveness and brotherly love. [Great applause.] The mistake of our Republican friends is in this, that when four years have rolled away, since the last man died on the battle field; and when, with the full possession of power, they should have applied the healing arts of statesmanship, to restore peace to the country, that to-day they come before you again, to arouse your passions and hatred. And would it not have been more noble, more in accordance with God's own sacred teachings, more in accordance with the lessons of immortality; would you not have been more in accordance with all that history has taught us, if there had been a great, wise and magnanimous statesmanship, seeking to draw a veil over the past, and to heal its wounds. [Cheers.] It is here, my Republican friends, that you have failed. It is here that you have done a great wrong to the order and safety of the country. You have made it the policy of the Government to teach evil rather than fraternal regard. I do not stand here to say that you mean these things. You do not. But when you found yourselves unable to answer our arguments against your policy of withholding from privileges which you give to another, and of building up one interest while another languishes; when, after having claimed in your Convention, that your measures of reconstruction had been successful, while you now admit that they have failed, and that the South is in a worse condition than ever since the war. You find it necessary to divert the issue and attempt to do so by appealing to the passions engendered by the war. I cannot but feel and I have commenced with my own heart to see that party prejudice does not distort my judgement; that the policy is unjust, which brings our Republican friends before you to revive the hatred of the past; to teach you to look upon your Democratic neighbor as a bad man, and to revive unhealthy and unwise passions for the sake of bringing our attention from the great affairs of the country and the vital questions of the canvass. [Loud cheers.] As I said, I shall never see those who make up this vast assemblage again. We should feel at this time certainly, no unkind feelings. I desire the good opinion of my fellow men. I would have every Republican who has been taught to look upon me with prejudice to entertain a kindlier view of my character. I certainly do not wish to cherish one feeling of resentment because harsh things have been said of me. Let every man act upon his convictions of duty, God has so ordered that a mistake need not be fatal, but that people who will not value their privileges aright, and will not act upon high, noble and patriotic considerations, must perish by the result of this election. Prove to be for the good of our whole country. May party passions be laid aside and all submit cheerfully to that result, as citizens of common country, to hand down to the future the heritage of our free institutions, and to make all men happy in their homes, secure in their rights, and equal before the eyes of the law. [Cheers.] May our Union live forever; may the constitution stand unimpaired, and may those flags that flutter about us to-night ever continue to be the emblem of our national greatness, as well as of our national unanimity, so that through the ages which are to come, we and all the world may look with pride upon the union of the American states. [Tremendous cheering.]

Several boquets were thrown upon the platform by ladies in the audience.

Hon. Geo. McDonald said that the meeting would now adjourn to the State House Square for the reason that no room, except that framed by the Almighty, was large enough to cover the people assembled on this occasion. [Cheers.]

Speeches were also made at the State House by Gov. Seymour, Hon. Sanford E. Church, Hon. Francis Kernan, and others.

Later in the evening, Gov. Seymour was serenaded at the Palmer House.

NEW ORLEANS.

RIOT IN ST. BERNARD'S PARISH.

Negroes Murder a White Family.

GREAT EXCITEMENT PREVALENT.

U. S. TROOPS SENT TO PRESERVE ORDER

Radicals Scheming to Prevent the Election.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NEW ORLEANS, October 26.—The city all day has been filled with conflicting rumors of trouble in St. Bernard's Parish, adjoining New Orleans below the city. From information brought to headquarters by the Sheriff of the parish, and others, it appears that a difficulty occurred yesterday on the occasion of a public display by two Democratic clubs, in which one white man and two negroes were killed. One of the latter was a member of the new Metropolitan police force. At night the negroes congregated and proceeded in a body to the house of a Spanish baker, and killed him, his son and his sister in law. They afterwards set fire to his house, which was burned to the ground. His wife escaped with a child in her arms. Two other houses are reported burned, in one of which four children are said to have been killed. The rumors are various and conflicting as to the extent of the outrages. Many of the white inhabitants of the parish deserted their houses last night, and fled to this city. Early this morning, upon the first notification of trouble, General Buchanan ordered a company of infantry to march down the river. Later in the day he dispatched another company of the First U. S. Infantry in the same direction, on the steamer Ella Morse, instructing the officers in charge to arrest all the ring-leaders who could be found.

It is currently reported this evening that the first body of infantry were attacked, but by what body of men is not ascertained. The staff officers have been dispatched to investigate the matter. Rumors were spread this morning that large numbers of white men had congregated on the levee in the lower part of the city, and chartered three steam tugs to convey them to the scene of action, but were prevented from leaving the city by order of General Rousseau, as the number of troops sent were sufficient to restore order.

The disturbed condition of affairs has deterred Internal Revenue officials from entering the parish to-day for the discharge of their duties.

Prominent members of both parties had an interview with Gen. Rousseau, and mutually agreed to discountenance and prevent as far as possible any further public political demonstrations. General Rousseau intends removing all the troops in this vicinity into the city to prevent a recurrence of the scenes of last Saturday night. The recent disturbances have demonstrated the utter helplessness of the civil government. No effort on its part appears to have been made until the soldiers appeared on the grounds. On Saturday night, for two hours after the riot on Canal street, not a single policeman was to be seen, though numbers were congregated in St. Charles street within four blocks of the scene of the disturbance.

Registration closed here yesterday. Forty-three thousand names were registered. The largest vote ever polled here before was twenty-nine thousand. It is said efforts are being made by prominent Radicals to have martial law declared in the State, hoping thus to prevent an election. It is not improbable, however, that if the State is placed under martial law Gen. Rosseau will order the election to proceed. It is also rumored to night that the Radicals contemplate allowing the election, should it be held, to go by default, and have the vote of the State thrown out on the ground of illegality.

Several club parades were advertised by both parties for to-night, but will probably be given up.

Two companies of infantry are stationed at the Custom House to-night, and a body of cavalry have just passed down town.

No further trouble is expected to-night.

BUFFALO.

Letter from the President to Gov. Seymour.

He Advocates Democratic Principles.

PATRIOTIC AND WORTHY SENTIMENTS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

BUFFALO, October 23.—The following dispatch from President Johnson was received here by Governor Seymour this morning:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C. Oct. 22, 1868.

To Horatio Seymour:

I see it announced in papers of this morning, that you will enter the Presidential canvass in person. I trust this may be so, as the present position of public affairs justifies and demands it. It is hoped and believed by your friends, that all the enemies of Constitutional Government, whether secret or avowed, will not be spared, and that their arbitrary and unjust usurpations, together with their wasteful, profligate, and corrupt uses of the people's treasure, will be signally exposed and rebuked. The mass of the people should be aroused, and warned against the encroachments of the despotic power, now ready to enter the very gates of the citadel of liberty.

I trust you may speak with an inspired tongue, and your voice may penetrate every just and patriotic heart throughout the land. Let the living principles of the violated Constitution be proclaimed and restored, that peace, prosperity and fraternal feeling may return to this divided and oppressed nation.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Dr. Sargent's Celebrated Medicines.

With pleasure we direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement found in another column of Dr. Sargent's Celebrated Family Medicines. These preparations have been in use in the immediate neighborhood for the past thirty-five years, during which time they have been the means of many remarkable cures. Within the past two years since they have been in the hands of the present proprietors, they have been brought to the notice of the people throughout nearly the whole United States, and we are gratified to learn of the extensive sale of these medicines and their universal popularity. Nothing but merit could have given these preparations the reputation they enjoy. We know of no medicines that so fully meet the requirements of the family, they being remedies for nearly all the "ills that flesh is heir to." Dr. Sargent't preparations consists of Back-ache Pills the greatest diuretic of the age, a specific for all affections of the Bladder, Kidneys and Urinary organs. Dr. Sargent's Anti-Dyspeptic and Liver Pills for the cure of Dyspepsia, Jaundice Head-ache, Costiveness and all diseases arising from derangement of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, and Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup, a valuable preparation for all diseases of the Lungs, throat and Chest. We call especial attention to this last named remedy, as at this season of the year, the sudden changes of temperature are frightful sources of troubles of the Pulmonary Organs. Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup is perfectly harmless, containing no dangerous ingredient, but can be given with safety to the youngest child. Our Druggists keep all the above remedies.

1tD&Stw.

HouseKeepers

Will find that Burnett's Flavoring Extracts have all the delicacy of the fruits from which they are prepared.

Burnett's Toilet Preparations

Are remarkable for a delicacy of perfume and healthy purity very seldom met with.—*Louisville Democrat.*

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

PITTSBURGH, October 29, 1868.

BUSINESS continues dull and inactive with a limited enquiry for the leading articles. Prices tend downward for most descriptions. The weather was pleasant for the season. Produce was dull with a supply fully up with the demand; buyers, however, have no faith in the present prices, and are disposed to wait for lower figures. Flour dull and steadily declined; the decline for the past week being fully one dollar per barrel. Our readers will bear us out we have predicted this state of affairs, being satisfied that prices were too high and could not be maintained for any length of time. The stock on hand at present is ample for all purposes. The receipts by river and rail since our last were 1,179 barrels. The mills in both cities have lowered their prices and are doing a large business.

GRAIN.—The market is dull and prices continue in a very unsettled condition, the receipts being fully up with the demand during the past twenty-four hours. The following lots were received: Oats, 1125 sacks; rye, 1954 sacks; barley, 2568 sacks; wheat, 621 sacks; corn, 818 sacks. The nominal rates with sales were: Wheat appears neglected; buyers are inclined to purchase very sparingly; spring wheat is held at $1 65; red winter dull; $1 85@1 90. Corn dull; sales new ear, 90c; old shelled, $1 10@1 12 per bushel. Oats are selling in a small way, 60c. Rye unchanged; sales reported at $1 45@1 50 on track and from Elevator. Barley—owing to heavy receipts the market is not so fair; the nominal rates are; for spring, $2 15@2 20; fall, $2 25@2 28; Canada, $2 35 per bushel.

APPLES.—The receipts were 384 barrels, with a good supply on the market. We note sale at prices ranging from $2 25@3 00@4 00 per barrel.

WHISKY—The market was weaker, prices having declined; sales of Highwines, at $1 20 ₱ gallon; city rectified, at the same figures; Old Rye sells at a variety of prices.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Prices declined, with sales at $5 50.

POTATOES—Are in fair demand, with sales of Peachblows and Ne hannocks at 85@90c ₱ bushel. Sweets—Baltimore, $4@4 50; "Jerseys," $5 50@6 00 ₱ barrel.

FEED—Sales at the mills: screenings, $1; shipstuffs, $1 20, and middling, $2 20 ₱ cwt.

FLOUR—The market remains dull; a further decline was established on the various descriptions. The receipts were 1,179 bbls. The store rates are, spring wheat, $8@8 75; winter wheat, in sacks, $9 50@9 75; in barrels, $9 75@10 00. St. Louis fancy, $12 25@12 75. The Pearl Mills are selling xtra family, in barrels, at $9 90; in sacks, $9 60; double extra family, in barrels, $10 40; in sacks, $10 10. The City Mills have made a further deduction, as follows: Extra family, in barrels, $9 80; in sacks, $9 50; double extra family, in barrels, $10 30; in sacks, $10.

PENNSYLVANIA LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Central East Liberty Yards.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
Thursday, October 29, 1868. }

CATTLE—The market, since our last, has undergone but few changes; dullness, however, was the prevailing feature. Most buyers held out that prices here did not justify them in shipping East. The offering of prime fat cattle was small; most of the offerings of that description found purchasers at current rates. The largest portions of the sales were of the medium description, prices ranging from $5 20 @6 25 ₱ cwt. The extreme figures were $2 75@7 00 ₱ cwt. The operations for the past four weeks were as follows:

October 8	1872	$6 00@7 00
October 15	1518	3 00@6 75
October 22	1803	2 75@6 75
October 29	1965	2 75@7 00

The above shows an increase in sales, amounting to 102 head.

SHEEP—The pens contained a plentiful supply, principally of the medium and lower class; prices, however, have undergone but few changes since our last. The sales, on the whole, were large. The extreme range of prices were $2 75@4 12 ₱ cwt.

The operations for the past four weeks were as follows:

October 8	13,422	$2 75@4 59
October 15	10,966	2 90@4 50
October 22	9,579	2 00@4 20
October 29	8,828	2 75@4 12

Being a decline in sales of 751 head. Prices ruled about the same.

HOGS—The receipts continue large, more than sufficient to meet the wants of the market. Buyers were offering lower prices; packers are not disposed to take hold at the present range of prices; they say there is no money in it. Last fall prices were from $1 50@2 00 per hundred lower. The principal operations made were on eastern account. We left the market in an unsettled condition. The extreme prices were $7@9 25.

The operations for the past four weeks were as follows:

October 8	6,847	$8 00@10 84
October 15	9,083	7 75@9 75
October 22	11,129	7 50@9 00
October 29	7,390	7 00@9 25

The above shows a falling off in sales for the week of 3,739 head.

The receipts for the past three days were: Cattle, 99 cars. Hogs, 153 cars. Sheep, 18 cars. Horses and Mules, 17 cars.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
MONDAY, October 26, 1868. }

CATTLE—The market was an unusually hard one to-day, at least, this was the opinion of every drover questioned on the subject. The supply was not larger than usual, but the demand seemed to be unusually light, the butchers taking hold very sparingly, and there was but a single eastern buyer in attendance. Prices, it would appear from present indications, must rule still lower, and holders of stock in the country should bear this in mind, and accept a good offer whenever made, and not hold on for a better one, as the chances are in favor of lower and against higher prices. As will be seen by reference to the report of sales, prime to extra retailing cattle sold at $7@7 25 @7 50, and good butchers' stock at $6@6 50. There was some inquiry for stock cattle, and we quote this class of stock at $4@4, according to quality and condition. Bulls may be quoted at $3@3 50.

We heard a prominent dealer and shipper assert to-day, that Cattle were selling fully as high here as they are in Philadelphia, and if this is the case, there is no margin for shipment, and this accounts for the absence of Eastern buyers.

McMillan & Kerr sold 10 head good to prime Washington county steers at 6 to 6¾c.

M. Flinner 6 head Butler county steers at 4 to 4¼.

Peter Sheitemantel 14 head Butler county stock at 3 to 5.

Stakely & Bro., 20 head of mixed stock at $3 to 5 50.

McAllister to Kerwin, 19 head good heavy steers, averaging 1200, at $6 to 7 25.

Hanlon & Cook, 17 head Washington county cows, heifers and steers, at $4 50 to 5 25.

Thomas Bingham, 24 head Mercer county stock, at 3¼@5c.

E. Katz, 23 head Ohio steers and heifers, at 3¼@5c.

Peter Hartman, 35 head Greene county steers, at $5 25@6 75.

Haas & Kraus, 50 head fair to prime steers, at 6@7c.

Verner, 15 head Washington county steers, at 6@7c; 9 head stock steers—held at $4 25.

Keefer & Zeigler, 51 head good to prime Chicago steers, at $5 50@7 25.

Myers & Needy, 40 head Washington county stock, at $6 00@7 25; 32 head Greene county stock, for Porter, at $5 25@6 50.

Smith & Blue, 40 head Indiana steers, at $4 00 @6 00.

Nicholas Carr, 20 head Washington cows, heifers and steers at $3@6 75; 20 head Licking county, Ohio, cows, heifers and steers, at $5 25 @5 75.

Hedges & Taylor, 60 head Ohio stock, at $5 @6 00.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., 100 mixed mixed stock at 5@7c.

S. Marks & Bro. 50 head western steers, at $5 50@7 25; 24 head Pennsylvania stock, at $6 @6 50.

Greenwald & Kahn, 130 head, at $6@7 50 for fat cattle and $4@5 for stockers.

L. Rothschilds, 50 head western cattle at 5@7c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The supply of sheep and lambs was rather light this week, although there were enough to meet the demand, which, as in the case of cattle, was restricted entirely to supplying the wants of the retail trade. The market, however, was a shade better, and sales were made more readily, and in some instances a slight advance was established, though, as a general thing, the offerings consisted mostly of common and inferior stock. Some few very fine fat sheep brought 4½, and even 5c, but the number sold at these figures was very small.

John McAllister sold for Welsh 100 head Allegheny county sheep at $1 40@2 25 per head.

McMillan & Kerr sold 10 head extra Washington county weathers, averaging 104 pounds, at $5 50.

Hanlon & Cook & Walters 400 sheep and lambs, at $1 50@3 50 for the former, and $1 50@ 2 for the latter.

M. Humes 100 head sheep at $1 25@2 50.

Garwie & Bro. 202 sheep and lambs.

M. Flinner 150 sheep, at 75c to $2 25 per head.

Peter Sheitemantel, 150 sheep and lambs, at 87c@2 50.

Adam Eckert, 125 head sheep, at $1 25 ₱ head to 5c ₱ lb; 12 lambs at $2@2 50 ₱ head; and 49 head sheep and lambs on commission.

W. Young sold 150 head Butler county sheep at an average of $1 40 ₱ head.

Geo. Groves, 66 lambs, from Armstrong co.; unsold.

Beeler to G. Beelstine, 300 head common lambs, at $1 25 ₱ head.

John Young sold 200 head scalawag sheep, from Butler county, at 90c ₱ head.

Wicks & Co., 200 sheep, at $1 25@2 25.

Seymour & Co., 87 lambs, good, at $2 80.

J. F. Neely, 96 head sheep, at $2@3 00 ₱ head.

HOGS—The retail demand continues to improve steadily, as the sales each succeeding week are getting larger. Prices, however, are declining, and we now give 8 to 10 cents gross as the ruling quotations for light to prime heavy averages.

C. Beyer retailed 75 at 9½@10½.

J. Rothchilds retailed 125 at 8@9½.

Myers & Needy wholesaled 69, averaging 200 at 8.

Emerick & Co. retailed 259 at 8 to 10.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

PITTSBURGH, October 29, 1868.

BUSINESS—The market, so far as relates to Oil was a dull one. The previous days' prices were not maintained. During a portion of the day Spot Oil was offered at 30c, without finding purchasers. Spot Crude was also disposed of at ¼c decline; the sales, however, were light. Dispatches from the East furnishes the following:

Philadelphia prices a shade higher. Prime light straw to white, 28¾c; standard white, 29¾c; crude, including packages, 21@21½c.

New York Market firmer. Prime light straw to white, 29¼c; standard white, 30¼c; crude, bulk, 16c.

Oil City Market steady; prices on creek, $4 20 @4 25.

CRUDE OIL—The market was weaker than yesterday. We are reported sales of 1,000 bbls bulk, spot, at 11¾c; sales of 1,500 bbls for next year's delivery, January, February and March, at 11¾c per gallon; sales of 650 bbls Spot at 12c

REFINED OIL—Market weaker; offers were made to sell standard white spot at 30c; later in the day the best offer was 29¼c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

OCTOBER 28.—Eastern Exchange firm but unchanged. Flour very dull and the demand almost exclusively confined to shippers, at 5½ @6c lower; sales of No. 1 at $1 19@1 20; No. 2 opened at $1 10, advanced to $1 14, and closed at $1 12½ for car lots; sales of No. 2 since 'Change at $1 13. Corn 5¼@5½c lower; sales of No. 1 at 76@78c, No. 2 at 75@77c, and rejected at 70@75c, closing at 70@76½c for No. 1; sales of No. 1 this afternoon at 76c. Oats in good shipping demand, but 1¼@1½c lower; opened at 43c, advanced to 42½c, receded to 41½c, and closed at 42@42¼c. Rye declined 0@6½c; No. 1 opened at $1 06, declined to $1 05, and closed with buyers at $1 05 and sellers at $1 07; No. 2 firm at $1 00¼@1 04. Barley moderately active but unsettled and 12@13c lower; No. 1 in store opened at $1 55, advanced to $1 59, and closed at $1 53@1 54; rejected $1 27@1 30. Highwines dull at $1 05 for free. Mess pork weaker at $28 00@29 00. Beef quiet and steady; small sales of mess at 14c. Lard dull at 16¼@16¾c; lot of 500 tierces, seller, February, sold at 14¼. Cattle dull and drooping; $3 50@ 4 75 for common to medium, and $5 20@6 50 for good to choice shipping. Hogs very dull, at $6 75@7 00 for common, $7 25@7 50 for good, and $7 60@7 85 for strictly fancy lots. Freights moderate; 9@9¼c for wheat, 8½c for corn, 7@7½c for oats to Buffalo. Receipts for the past 24 hours—93,551 bbls flour; 102,936 bush wheat, 44,945 bush corn, 114,917 bush oats, 6,388 bush rye, 15,658 bush barley, 7,951 hogs. Shipments—4,463 bbls flour, 41,559 bush wheat, 48,531 bush corn, 29,800 bush oats, 11,007 bush rye, 4,986 bush barley, 3,087 hogs.

AVERT DANGER.

"Out of the nettle Danger we pluck the flower Safety," says Shakspeare. Feeble invalid, do you wish to pluck this flower? If so, invigorate your system with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Strength is your safety. Weakness is never safe. Acute disease makes short work of the feeble. Reenforce half-defeated nature with the finest vegetable invigorant in the world. Not merely an invigorant, however, but a gentle laxative, a more potent blood depurent than any prescribed in the pharmacopœa, and the best antibilious medicine extant. It is because it combines so many important medicinal properties that this remarkable vegetable specific produces such extraordinary effects. As a preventive, it forestalls disease by endowing the human physique with extra resistant power; as a curative, it sustains the strength while removing the complaint. Its use as a remedy for indigestion is now so general in all parts of the United States, that it may be consistently entitled the National Specific for Dyspepsia. Its celebrity is not confined to this country, however, or even to this continent. There is not a port in the Western Hemisphere to which it is not consigned; not a State between Patagonia and the Arctic Sea, in which HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is not a household phrase.

In this month of fogs, when chills and fever and other malarious disorders are rife, a medicated stimulant is an article of the first necessity for all who travel by land or water, or are in any way exposed to the morbific influences abroad in the atmosphere. Of all alcoholic tonics, the BITTERS are the purest and most efficacious.—a fact attested by leading analytical chemists, and confirmed by some of the most eminent medical practitioners in the United States.

TEETH EXTRACTED
WITHOUT PAIN.
NO CHARGE MADE WHEN ARTIFICIAL TEETH ARE ORDERED.
A FULL SET FOR $8.
AT DR. SCOTT'S,
278 PENN STREET,
Third door above Hand.
All Work Warranted. Call and Examine Specimens of Genuine Vo canite. aug8

Physical Vitality

Cannot be attained while the digestive organs lack tone and soundness. Inactive digestion affects the whole physique of man, from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet. It is the forerunner of Dyspepsia, with its indescribable miseries, and even prepares the way for worse disorders. We speak from experience, as well as on the authority of all liberal minded medical practitioners, who present a voluminous array of testimony in its favor, when we say that MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS not only gives instant relief to every sufferer, but affords the means for a quick, effectual and permanent cure of all diseases arising from a disordered stomach, liver, &c. It completely purifies the blood, cleanses the secretions, corrects every irregularity of the system, re-invigorates the constitution, and restores the different organs of the body to a healthy condition and proper action. Sold everywhere.

Drs. S. B. HARTMAN & CO., Proprietors Lancaster, Pa., and No. 26 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa. eod

Diseased Lungs.

There is no doubt whatever that diseases of the lungs, or ulcers of whatever sort, on any of the internal organs may be and are frequently cured, and a complete condition of health established. If the elaborate functions, of which the stomach is the primary and most important one, are restored to a condition to do the repairing of the human system, ulcers or sores, whether upon the lungs, the liver, the kidneys or the bowels, or upon the legs, as is frequently the case, can be made to heal, and a complete standard of health re-established.

We have frequently seen these results from the use of Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, a pleasant and agreeable medicine, which will ripen up and carry out the animal economy all effete and used up material. Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is enriched by some of the most valuable plants and herbs known to be useful and curative in all deteriorated states of the human blood, and whilst it adds to its plasma, it at the same time stimulates, gently but effectively, the skin, the kidneys, the liver and the glandular system to sufficient action to enable the body to take on healthful and action eradicate the disease. The sick of afflicted should bear in mind the virtues and this great medicine, and if those who are sufficiently alive to the importance of health, will resort to it in the beginning of a cough or cold, there would be no falling into declines and rapid consumption, so hopelessly incurable, and so most surely fatal. Let any one afflicted with any pulmonary disease try but one bottle, and they will be convinced of the value of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure. Sold by gross, dozen or single bottle, at Dr. KEYSER'S Great Medicine Store, 180 Wood street.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, NO. 120 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Office hours from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

September 22, 1868.

WILSON'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC HEADACHE PILLS,

The Best Pill Before the Public

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 27, 1868.

I have used Wilson's Pills several years in my family. In my opinion they are *decidedly* the best Pill for general use that has ever been presented to the public. D. H. HAZEN
Attorney at Law.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
No. 76 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOUND.
A BAY COLT

Came to the subscriber, in Marshall township, Allegheny county, Penna., on Friday, October 16th, 1868. Marks—star in forehead, white strip on nose, left hind foot white.

oc26:1tdxw JOHN [illegible]

LIGHTNING APPLE PARERS.—I have just received a large stock of the above Parer. They have been fully tested for the last three years, and have proved themselves to be the BEST EVER INVENTED. They pare faster, better, and do their work much cleaner than any other Apple Parer known.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
JAMES BOWN,
136 Wood street.
y30.mAT

SHOT! SHOT! SHOT!

JUST RECEIVED, A FULL ASSORTMENT of New York PATENT SHOT, in 25 and 5 pound bags, assorted Nos., from 3 B to No. 10. For sale by
JAMES BOWN,
136 Wood street.
y30:M&T

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE VAST AMOUNT

Of PLANTATION BITTERS now being sold and shipped from New York, is almost incredible. Go when and where you will—along the wharves and piers, and at the depots—you will see great piles of these Bitters awaiting shipment and conveyance to every nook and corner of the country, and to the hundreds of foreign ports. They are very popular among all classes of people, and are conceded to be just the thing for this climate. No Bitters have yet been introduced which have become so deservedly popular and worthy of patronage, to all who require a tonic or stimulant. They are prepared with pure St. Croix Rum, Calisaya and Cascarilla Bark, and all the world knows full well what beneficial results accrue from these combinations.

MAGNOLIA WATER—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

CASHMERE SHAWLS,
VELVET CLOAKS,
WOOL SHAWLS,
A MOST
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT,
AT
BATES & BELL'S.
oct9:eod

"CONSUMPTION IS AS CERTAINLY CURED AS *Intermittent Fever*, and is certainly prevented as Small Pox."—*Rev. Chas. E. King, M. D., L. L. D., etc.*

KING'S
Prepared Prescription,
Made from the prescription of Rev. Chas. E. King, M. D., L. L. D., &c.
For the prevention and cure of
CONSUMPTION.

For the Radical cure of ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH, and all affections of the LUNGS, THROAT and AIR PASSAGES, for general and special derangements of the NERVOUS SYSTEM, for disorders of the BLOOD and for all functional disorders of the Stomach and Bowels.

The Prepared Prescription increases the strength and deepens the color of the blood. It subdues the Chills and Fever and diminishes the Expectoration. It checks the night sweats, always in from seven to fourteen days. The appetite is invigorated, and the patient rapidly gains flesh; the cough and the difficult breathing are speedily relieved; the sleep becomes calm and refreshing; the evacuations regular and uniform. All the general symptoms of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c., disappear with a really astonishing rapidity.

The Prescription should be used in every disease, by whatever name known, in which there is exhibited any derangement of either the nervous or the blood systems. It is unequaled in Female Disorders, Scanty or Suppressed Menses, Whites, &c.

The Prepared Prescription is both the best and the most economical Medicine that can be taken. The average dose is two teaspoonsful, taken once a day. The patient never requires under any circumstances, to use "Cough Mixtures" for the cough; "Expectorants" for the expectoration; "Tonics" for the appetite or the weakness; Iron for the blood; Anodynes for the nervous irritation; Acids for the night sweats; or Whisky or Cod Liver Oil for the wasting. Its specific action is upon the constitutional condition, and, through this condition, upon whole series of symptoms.

Statements from Patients.

COLLEGE HILL, CINCINNATI:—I was in the last stage of Consumption. In ten days after taking the Prescription, my chills, night sweats fever, &c., decreased and finally altogether disappeared. A mere skeleton before, I am now well stored with flesh. My restoration is a marvel to all who know me.—*Mrs. C. L. Wright.*

"Your Prescription saved my daughter's life, and has probably saved me hundreds of dollars.—*Rev. E. Humphreys, Kenosen, N. Y.*

"We bless God for the benefit we have received from your Prepared Prescription."—*Rev. P. Peregrine, Blossburg, Penn.*

"Every one to whom I have recommended it has benefitted much by its use."—*Rev. C. D. Jones, Racine, Wis.*

The "PREPARED PRESCRIPTION" is put up in a $1 bottle, and is sold in Pittsburgh by JOSEPH FLEMING, 84 Market street, and by druggists generally, or orders may be addressed to the Sole Proprietors, OSBAR G. MOSES & CO., 27 Cortlandt street, New York. Consultation free. A circular, containing testimonials of many cases successfully treated, will be sent free, by mail, to all who write for it. nov7:eod&w

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!—THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.—Yes! A positive cure for all diseases arising from Youthful Indiscretion. Contains no mineral, no balsam, no mercury. Only ten Pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell and any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. Sent by mail. Price—male packages, $2, female, $3.

LEUCORRHŒA OR WHITES.

As this complaint is very common with delicate females, we cannot avoid calling their attention to the use of the Samaritan's Gift, and we assure them that by following the directions which are on each package, you will soon get rid of that most troublesome disease, and become robust and hearty.

Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,
and remedy for
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